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## India's Growing Ethnic Violence Poses Stern Test to Gandhi Rule

By Stuart Auerbach

NEW DELHI, July 11 (WP) — Daily violence pervades India's northeast state of Tripura, the scene last month of the worst massacres in this country since the bloodbaths that accompanied India's partition almost 33 years ago.

More than 15,000 houses in two districts alone have been burned down during the past 30 days; bus traffic has been crippled; and supply trucks only run in convoys as protection against attacks by rebel tribesmen. The government has arrested more than 1,500 persons in Tripura over the past month.

In the neighboring state of Assam, which accounts for a third of India's oil production, mass picketing by Assamese nationalists since Monday has halted government activity. Authorities have arrested more than 3,000 picketers in four days, but all have been released since there is not enough room in the jails for them.

No oil has flowed to the rest of the country for six months, and India — already feeling a pinch in foreign reserves because of last year's drought — is spent between \$750 million and \$1 billion to import oil to replace what it usually gets from Assam.

### Violence Spreads

The strikes and picketing in Assam, which began as a fall over the issue of who should be eligible to vote in the January national elections, have turned into India's largest mass demonstration since the "quit India movement" that ended with this country gaining independence from Britain in 1947.

The violence has spilled from Assam to some of the other seven states and union territories, includ-

ing Tripura, of India's northeast — an ethnically and culturally different area that makes up a 100,000-square-mile part of the land connected to the rest of India by a narrow neck and surrounded on three sides by China, Burma, Bhutan and Bangladesh.

The situation has been complicated by charges that "a foreign hand" — generally unspecified but often cited in press accounts as the CIA — has stirred up the situation there in an effort to destabilize the Indian government.

U.S. diplomats called allegations of U.S. interference in the northeast "ludicrous" and said that the Indians are seeking "an outside bogeyman" to blame for the serious problems there.

Senior Home Ministry officials said that they had no specific information about foreign interference in the northeast, but cited the widespread allegations as a compelling reason for prohibiting foreign correspondents from visiting there.

### No Quick Solution

The problems of the northeast are among the trickiest confronting the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the ones least amenable to a quick solution.

She is so obviously concerned with the northeast's problems that she surprised national leaders by continually raising the issue when they paid condolence calls immediately after the death of her son, Sanjay Gandhi, on June 23.

An attempt to use force against the Assam pickets failed in April when 300,000 women and children forced the government to lift a curfew order by simply defying it en masse.

"It's like fishing," explained a senior Home Min-

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## Russians Queried On Talks

### U.S. Asks Envoy For Clarification

By Oswald Johnston

WASHINGTON, July 11 (LAT)

The Carter administration sought confirmation yesterday of the proposal for arms control talks that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev aired to West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Moscow on July 1.

Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin visited Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher to present what U.S. officials hoped would be the definitive new Soviet position on opening talks on nuclear missiles in Europe.

"We hope they'll tell us what they told Schmidt and maybe clear up a few of the points left in doubt there," an official said before the session with Mr. Dobrynin. After the meeting, the press office of the State Department said only that the question of European-based missiles was discussed, along with "other matters of mutual interest."

### Moscow Meeting

At the Moscow meeting, Mr. Schmidt was told that the Russians were prepared to open talks aimed at limiting European-based nuclear missiles under U.S. and Soviet control, while no longer insisting that the United States and NATO rescind their decision to modernize tactical nuclear missiles in Europe.

The United States and its NATO allies have consistently argued that the 572 modernized U.S. missiles due for deployment in West Germany, Italy, Britain and, tentatively, Belgium are necessary to counterbalance the multiple-warhead SS-20 mobile missiles that the Russians have been deploying against West European targets at the rate of one a week for the last two years. The Russians have never conceded that their missile buildup threatens an imbalance in their favor.

Official and unofficial West German accounts of Mr. Schmidt's talks with Mr. Brezhnev and other Kremlin officials have said that the Soviet concession was tempered with a warning that U.S. fighter-bombers and nuclear submarines deployed in Europe in "forward bases" also would have to figure in the talks. This is one of the key points on which Mr. Christopher sought clarification yesterday.

The United States had successful-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Ailing hostage Richard Queen arrives in Zurich from Tehran.

## Freed Hostage Sent to Zurich

### Vice Consul, 28, Appears to Have Neurological Ailment, Tests Show

From Agency Dispatches

ZURICH, July 11 — Richard Queen, the American hostage who was ordered released yesterday by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, arrived in Switzerland today and was taken to a hospital. A U.S. spokesman in Washington said preliminary medical tests in Zurich indicated that Mr. Queen has a neurological problem involving some lack of coordination and stiffness in his left arm.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman in Zurich said Mr. Queen would remain at the hospital for an indefinite period.

Ayatollah Khomeini ordered the 28-year-old vice consul released because he was ill. An official in Tehran said Mr. Queen's release did not mean any change in Iran's attitude toward the 52 Americans who remained behind.

Mr. Queen's parents flew from New York this morning for London, where they were expected to connect with a flight to Zurich late tonight or early tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the Paris news agency reported that Iranian authorities arrested an Iranian division commander and 16 of his officers today on charges of involvement in an apparently widespread plot to overthrow Ayatollah Khomeini's government.

The government announced yesterday that a conspiracy centered in

a military base near the western city of Hamadan had been crushed and that an unspecified number of the alleged plotters had been killed or captured. Today's report said the 17 officers were arrested in Ahwaz, 250 miles south of Hamadan, in connection with the same coup attempt.

Mr. Queen said in Tehran as he was put aboard the flight to Zurich last night that his illness was "something with the brain. Some sort of virus or something." CBS News reported, "I feel a lot better right now, in the last hour. I'll just be coming home as soon as possible."

"A number of tests have been done since his arrival [in Zurich]," State Department spokesman John Tatterson said in Washington. "On the basis of these preliminary tests and observations, we understand that there seems to be a neurological problem which results in a certain lack of coordination in his movements and a limited stiffness in one arm."

### Better Treatment

Tehran Radio announced yesterday that Ayatollah Khomeini ordered Mr. Queen freed after the militants who have occupied the U.S. Embassy since Nov. 4 told him the vice consul had been hospitalized and needed better medical treatment in another country.

In Anchorage, President Carter, after hearing that Mr. Queen would be released, said yesterday that the humanitarian thing to do would be to release all the hostages immediately. He has not commented since Mr. Queen was flown out of Iran.

"They should have done this long ago," Mr. Carter said. "I think it would be inappropriate for me to comment any further on Mr. Queen because we don't want to say anything that might interfere with his release."

Mr. Queen was met by the U.S. ambassador to Switzerland, Richard Vane, when the scheduled Swiss jet landed in Zurich at 11:16 a.m. after a six-hour flight from Tehran. Security guards kept reporters from talking with Mr. Queen, who was immediately driven to the hospital.

U.S. Embassy spokesman Peter Reuss said U.S. doctors would be flown to Switzerland from Germany or Austria to join Swiss specialists in examining Mr. Queen.

Iran's prosecutor-general, Ayatollah Seyed Karim Mousavi Ardabili, said of the release, "In no way it should mean any change in our policy toward America and the hostages, as the Imam [Ayatollah Khomeini] has said the parliament is the final authority to take any decision concerning the hostages."

## Guerrilla Camps Reported Set Up Near Kabul Afghan Rebels Seen Gaining Strength

he writer, who spent 10 days in Afghanistan, filed this dispatch after his departure on Wednesday.

By Edith M. Lederer

KABUL (AP) — Afghan rebels set up camps less than 20 miles inside Kabul for attacks on Soviet outposts and are fighting effectively than at any time since the December intervention, according to informed sources and witnesses.

At the same time, the witnesses said, the rebels are badly in need of weapons, including anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons.

The rebels have well-organized units in the country and with support operating in Kabul, according to sources who have visited two or less than an hour's drive from the Afghan capital.

### Celebrate Success

At the camp in Lalander, about 15 miles (24 kilometers) south of Kabul, the rebels awaited the Soviet army, bringing with them the latest model Soviet-made small arms and providing badly needed military training. Informed sources said that the desertions have depleted the regular Afghan Army from its normal strength of about 80,000 to an estimated 30,000.

Still, the rebels remain at a severe disadvantage because of their lack of weapons.

They say their greatest obstacle was the shortage of anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons. In recent weeks, the Moslem rebels have claimed they shot down dozens of Soviet helicopter gunships and at least one Antonov transport plane last week in Panjsher, about 45 miles north of Kabul.

Most observers consider the rebel claims to be exaggerated, but they believe the insurgents have acquired some heavy arms from outside sources — including a Czech ZK-1

sands of Afghan soldiers who have defected from the regular Afghan army, bringing with them the latest model Soviet-made small arms and providing badly needed military training. Informed sources said that the desertions have depleted the regular Afghan Army from its normal strength of about 80,000 to an estimated 30,000.

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Most observers consider the rebel claims to be exaggerated, but they believe the insurgents have acquired some heavy arms from outside sources — including a Czech ZK-1

anti-aircraft weapon — which have been used successfully.

The Russians have been strongest in the cities, and the rebels have maintained their hold on most of the countryside.

### 'Night Letters'

In a few months, rebel groups have expanded activities from the Pakistan border areas to the center of Kabul, where they tap widespread public discontent over the Soviet presence with "night letters" printed on clandestine presses and circulated after the nightly curfew begins.

Recently, residents say, night letters began appearing in Russian in Soviet military centers. They asked: "Why are you fighting in Afghanistan? We are not against the people of the Soviet Union but we are the victims of the aggression of your government. We are fighting for our freedom from the yoke of Communism and our right to choose our own leader."



Pope John Paul receives a spear and wooden cross from an Indian leader in Manaus, Brazil.

## Pope Ends Trip To Brazil With Visit to Amazon

MANAUS, Brazil, July 11

(Reuters) — Pope John Paul II, on the last day of the first visit by a pope to Brazil, urged missionaries in the jungles of Amazonia today to help people escape from misery and abandonment, but said they should not forget to preach the gospel.

Besides trying to encourage the missionaries, he voiced concern about those who, seeing the people living in misery and often ousted from their ancestral lands, spend their time on social action.

Though the missionaries "have much to do to help the needy escape from situations of misery and abandonment," the pope said at an open-air Mass, "it is important that the pace of your promotion of the material well-being of people should not be a reduction of your strictly religious activity."

Following the open-air Mass today, the pope was to board a Brazilian Navy frigate for a 20-mile cruise to where the Rio Negro and the Solimoes River join to form the Amazon.

They were then driven 20 miles outside the city to a point near one of the main checkpoints, they said.

They left their cars there and walked nine miles up the mountains to a guerrilla camp. After leaving they walked for two days until they reached the Pakistani border. On Sunday, they arrived in Peshawar, Pakistan's Northwest Frontier, where most of the 900,000 Afghan refugees are living in camps.

The six who escaped with Mr. Ali, the team captain, are from 18 to 27 years old. They said that their flight leaves Afghanistan with only a boxing team to appear in the Olympics. Their coach was a Russian, who lectured to them after every practice session, Mr. Ali said.

"He kept telling us that you cannot be both a good Moslem and a good Communist, but we knew that's impossible," the wrestler declared.

Mr. Ali has won 20 gold and bronze medals in regional competitions, he said, but left them behind with his parents and a brother and sister.

Three of the wrestlers left wives and children as well as other relatives. Asked whether they were worried that the Communists would punish the families for their escape, Mr. Ali said: "Once you choose Islam you accept any sacrifice."

He said that he and the other wrestlers would like to represent "free Afghanistan" in any competitions of athletes from countries boycotting the Moscow Olympics. Beyond that, they said that they would do whatever the Islamic guerrillas asked them.

## Afghan Athletes Defect, Choosing Faith Over Glory

By Nicholas Gage

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, July 11 (NYT) — A week ago, Na-Ali, the 22-year-old captain of Afghanistan's national wrestling team was to fly with eight other wrestlers from Kabul to Moscow to represent his country in the Olympic games.

The night before the flight, he and six of the wrestlers made their way out of Kabul and walked three days over the mountains to Pakistan.

Mr. Ali, short and muscular with flat features displaying Mongol origins of the Hazara tribe, described their escape as the reasons they had taken the risk.

"For us, money and glory are not important; faith is important," he said. "How could we go to represent our country in Moscow when it is occupied by the Russians who are killing our people?"

### Gift After Games

As athletes, the wrestlers were well treated by the government, which gave them \$12 a day in spending money, the equivalent of three weeks wages in Afghanistan, and special food and clothing. They brought with them \$1,400 in U.S. money, given to them by the Kabul authorities to use in Moscow's special stores for foreigners.

On May 31, he said, they were addressed by Sultan Ali Shumand, first deputy premier. "He told us to go to Moscow and tell newspaper people everything is fine in Afghanistan and that there are only a few bandits creating trouble."

Mr. Ali recalled. "And he said when we came back we would each get a free car."

Resistance to the Soviet occupation in Kabul continues to grow, Mr. Ali said, with daily demonstrations by Afghans and slayings of Soviet soldiers and officers.

"There are from two to 10 assassinations a week," said Mohammed Azam Amin, 27, who fled with Mr. Ali. "Six weeks ago, 12 Russian officers were killed in the main marketplace at one time."

### Identify Cards

Mr. Ali said that children demonstrate almost every day. "The young girls throw their kerchiefs at the Afghan soldiers with the Russians and tell them to put them on because they are not men," she said. "You do not know what a terrible thing this is for an Afghan."

Defections from the Afghan forces continue to grow, the wrestlers said. "Only those officers and police trained in Moscow support the Russians," Mr. Amin said. "Everyone else hates them."

The Russians have tried to inhibit contact with the Moslem guerrillas by requiring everyone to carry identity cards, the wrestlers said. In the city people are frequently stopped for identity checks and around Kabul there are checkpoints where all travelers must show their documents.

The night of their escape, the wrestlers left their homes and met Moslem guerrillas with whom they had been in contact.



RUBENS SOLD — A painting by Rubens, "Samson and Delilah," was sold yesterday by an unidentified family for \$5.47 million (excluding commissions). Sir Geoffrey Agnew of Thomas Agnew & Sons bought the painting at auction in London for the National Gallery. Few works by Rubens have come on the market recently, and the price was the highest ever paid for one of his paintings. Page 12W.



# 4 Years After Italian Dioxin Disaster, No-Man's-Land Remains

By Iain Guest

SEVESO, Italy, July 11 (IHT) — Four years ago yesterday, Gianna Basilio was working in her kitchen in Seveso when she heard a loud "pop." From her window she saw thick white smoke rising from Icmesa, one of the many small plants in this heavily industrialized region of northern Italy. Within an hour, she and her husband, Bruno, were aware of a pungent smell, carried downwind from the factory.

An Icmesa employee who was working at the plant that Saturday also heard the noise, followed by what he remembers as "a long, loud whistle." He quickly located the cause: a broken safety valve on the roof of a building known as Department B.

Donning protective clothing, he entered the building and saw that the temperature had risen and the thermostat had broken in a chemical reactor that normally produced a compound known as trichlorophenol, a component used in pesticides. He quickly turned on the water cooling system, and phoned the plant manager.

Within two hours the temperature in Department B had been reduced, but not before two kilograms of dioxin, one of the deadliest poisons known, had escaped on a gentle south easterly wind in the direction of Milan and settled over 4,445 acres of Seveso.

## Dump for Waste

Despite countless articles, seminars and investigations, including a parliamentary commission, no one has established exactly why the heat rose in Department B during the early hours of that Saturday morning — several hours after the reactor had been turned off. It is also unknown exactly how dioxin — similar to the Agent Orange defoliant used in the Vietnam War — came to be produced in those critical hours, although it has long been known as a byproduct of trichlorophenol.

Nor have four years of exhaustive research come up with any dispersant for dioxin. As a result, a laborious process of decontamination of the polluted area is still under way, keeping alive the memory of the accident and creating a dump for a toxic waste that some scientists fear may be as dangerous as nuclear waste.

The social and economic aftermath is also bafflingly complex. Although billions of lire in compensation have been paid by Givaudan, the Swiss company that

owns Icmesa and is itself a subsidiary of the Basel-based giant Hoffman-La Roche, townspeople complain that the awards have sown jealousy and distrust. And attempts to reach a settlement have been touched, like so much else in Italy, by terrorism, with the assassination of one of the directors of Icmesa in February.

For inhabitants of Seveso such as Bruno and Gianna Basilio, the events of July 10, 1976, and the following days are still vivid.

Inside the plant, although Department B was closed off, work resumed on the Monday after the accident. It was not until Thursday that the alarm was raised, when pets and farm animals in the area started to die, blood oozing from their mouths and noses. Several carcasses were thrown over the wall of the plant. Skin lesions began to appear on humans — the first of 178 cases of a disease called chloracne. Evacuation of the polluted zone began 10 days after the accident.

On Dec. 15, 1977, the Basilio family returned to a house that had been systematically decontaminated: Wallpaper, pictures and kitchen equipment had all been replaced, and garden shrubs removed. Even the stone floors had been scraped.

Four contaminated zones were marked out after the accident. The most heavily polluted area, roughly 200 acres, is still off limits behind a tall yellow plastic fence. Of the 736 persons evacuated, almost 500, including the Basilio, returned after two years to the second zone. Forty families from the first zone were rehoused elsewhere, and their own houses are now due for demolition.

Another area, less seriously polluted, was cleaned without evacuation. A fourth zone adjacent to the polluted area was marked off, where small farmers still are not allowed to eat or sell their fruits or vegetables.

## Ugly Reminder

The process of decontamination remains an ugly reminder of the accident. The yellow fence follows the course of the wind on that July 10, cutting across roads and through gardens. Armed soldiers mount a 24-hour watch on the Icmesa plant, which is deserted except for laboratories and a 10-man maintenance team.

Although the cleanup is proceeding slowly, authorities expect that it will be finished in three years, after

which they will probably propose that a park be built over the buried waste.

A final decision is due soon on the fate of the Icmesa plant. Recently, a special office set up in Seveso by Lombardy regional authorities to handle the cleanup and compensation proposed four options, including burying the chemical reactor in concrete. The proposals now go to the Italian Nuclear Energy Commission for a recommendation — that is, the major authority in Italy on the disposal of toxic wastes.

After the accident, 33 children died of chloracne and had abortions. The birth rate fell by a third, and the number of birth defects in Lombardy rose from 38 in 1977 to 53 in 1978 (last year's figures have not yet been compiled). Tests on plants from the polluted zone showed traces of cancer.

Today, all but two of the 178 cases of chloracne have been treated and cured, and government spokesmen argue that the rate of birth defects is no higher than that of other regions. Medical opinion is divided over whether the defects can be ascribed to dioxin.

## Mortality Rate

This Wednesday, before the fourth anniversary, the special office in Seveso announced that between 1975 and 1979 the rate of infant mortality in the 11 communes in the area fell from 1.53 percent to 0.64 percent. This, it suggested, might have been due to improved sanitation and also the fall in the birth rate.

"At present it's fairly normal," said Luigi Noe, a former Italian senator and member of the European Parliament, who heads the special office. "But if in five or 10 years there are signs of cancer, then the picture will change drastically."

Such a possibility has prompted extreme caution among the 20 members of the Commission, which was established as the supreme body of Seveso by the government in Rome. Recently, it rejected a recommendation from one of its five advisory scientific commissions, that the small farmers in the least polluted zone be allowed to consume and sell their produce.

Artisans and farmers are deeply worried that prolonging the crisis will jeopardize their business. Giampaolo Bazzaretti, 39, was working from his home selling furniture when he was evacuated in July, 1976. Like

others, he reported a fall-off in sales since returning, and a switch away from local products.

For two years, artisans such as Mr. Bazzaretti have been receiving compensation as part of a vast settlement by Givaudan. In March, the firm announced that it was paying 45 billion lire as part of an agreement with the Italian state and the government of Lombardy for the cleanup costs. Italian officials have predicted that the bill could run to 103 billion lire.

## Seveso Suit

In addition, negotiations are under way with the four communes most affected, and agreement is said to be near with three — Meda, Cesano Maderno and Desio. The fourth, Seveso itself, has sued Givaudan in a Swiss court for a sum reputed to be more than 120 billion lire. A Givaudan spokesman said in May that 19.7 billion lire had been paid on individual claims.

Anger against the company was running high until February, when Paolo Panelli, the production director of Icmesa, was gunned down at his home in Monza by terrorists of the Prime Linea group. Many feel that this prompted Italian authorities to hasten an agreement with Givaudan.

Criminal charges are still pending against the technical manager of Givaudan and the directors of Icmesa. Critics have charged negligence on the part of Givaudan because, despite previous accidents involving trichlorophenol (in the United States in 1948, and in Britain in 1968), safety measures were slack at Icmesa, and there was no automatic cooling system. Others have criticized the management for being slow in closing the plant.

Italian authorities were also blamed, for not evacuating the town earlier despite warnings and for not having stricter controls. Italy's chemical laws were last revised in 1954.

A directive now before the European Economic Commission, proposed on the initiative of Italy, would tighten production of potentially dangerous substances, extend protection to workers and areas around factories, and oblige firms to inform workers and residents of the risks. The directive has been accepted by the European Council and Parliament, but is being held up by a dispute between France and Luxembourg over the siting of three nuclear plants in France.

## Phalangists Plan Guard In Lebanon

Christians to Unite Against Palestinians

By John Kifner

BEIRUT, July 11 (NYT) — The victorious Phalangists plan to build a single, unified Maronite Catholic military force, a party spokesman said yesterday, and the force's aim will be to "liberate" Lebanon from "Palestinian occupation."

"This is a turning point in the history of the Christian community in Lebanon," the spokesman said, referring to the sudden assault that crushed the smaller militia of the Phalangists' sometime ally, Camille Chamoun. "For the first time since the 14th century, the Christians are united militarily."

The spokesman, a lawyer with the code name "Muzer," spoke in the offices of what are termed the Lebanese forces in the eastern, Christian sector of the city. "For the first time there is one command, one view of the future," he said.

## Gemayel Portraits

In the streets outside, Phalangist militiamen with walkie-talkies controlled traffic coming into East Beirut, some wearing olive uniforms, some T-shirts and dungarees, all carrying automatic rifles. There were a smattering of new posters on the lampposts with portraits of Bachir Gemayel, the 32-year-old leader of the Phalangist militia and second son of the party leader, Pierre Gemayel.

On Monday, the Phalangist forces, some of them leaping from buses and trucks in civilian clothes, launched a sudden attack on the offices and strongpoints of Mr. Chamoun's National Liberal Party in East Beirut, along the northern seacoast and in the mountains. The move followed months of mounting tension between the two groups — partners in the rightist alliance known as the Lebanese Front — including a battle last weekend in which they had been separated by the army in the mountain valleys east of the city.

Within a day, the Chamoun forces collapsed; more than a dozen offices and a store of armaments, including four Sherman tanks, were seized. The leader of their militia, Dany Chamoun, saw his house in the seaside town of Safra destroyed and his wife and daughter briefly taken prisoner. He announced that he was resigning his military position and, disgusted by what he termed the "treachery" of the Phalangists, was abandoning politics altogether.

Now the Phalangists say they are ready to proceed with plans to establish what they call a national guard.

## U.S.-Japan Ships Collide

TOKYO, July 11 (Reuters) — The 4,202-ton U.S. frigate *Meyerkord* and the 2,515-ton Japanese freighter *Sensho Maru* collided off Matsuyama, western Japan, in dense fog today, the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency said. There were no injuries among the freighter's 15-man crew or the frigate's 250-man complement, the agency said.



French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt discuss results of recent European defense talks with journalists at a press conference Friday.

## Giscard, Schmidt Cite Unity Amid Doubts

(Continued from Page 1)

two countries to develop tactical combat aircraft and a new battle tank for the 1990s, although there is increasing skepticism about the tank plan, involving disagreements over armor, project control and costs.

In some respects, this skepticism extends to much of the French-West German relationship. In many ways, the unique rapport between Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, which dates back to their service as finance ministers of their governments, resembles the brilliant summit of a mountain obscured at lesser levels by clouds.

For all Mr. Schmidt's friendship with the French president, his enthusiasm has not seemed to penetrate West German life deeply. In spite of the encouragement in high places, there is no conspicuous French or West German lobby in either country's parliaments. In France, on the contrary, there are at least two active social categories, Communists and intellectuals in general, that distrust West Germany as almost an article of faith. Mr. Becker, the chancellor's most trusted chronicler, acknowledged that the higher levels of bureaucracy in Bonn are crowded with people who regard French interest in West Germany with considerable doubt.

This reserve is based on both short-term and long-term considerations. In the short term, the skeptics see France as essentially profiting from the relationship, preferring a joint approach only when individual advantage cannot be gained.

Because Mr. Schmidt discourages criticism of France, and the United States seems to be a more satisfying target, there has been little comment here during the last months over the incidents in which France seemed less than the perfect partner. This catalogue includes the French refusal, shortly after the Afghanistan invasion, to participate in a Western foreign ministers' meeting, which led to its cancellation; a news conference by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, 20 minutes after Mr. Schmidt left Paris following a visit, which effectively undercut their

joint statement expressing solidarity with the Atlantic alliance; the French president's refusal to encourage the boycott of the Moscow Olympics after having signaled to Mr. Schmidt that he would support it; and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's plan to meet Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in Warsaw, which the chancellor learned about through reports in the newspapers.

The list also includes Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's reticence to bring Spain and Portugal into the Common Market, a position widely interpreted here as one that considers Europe less than the French farm vote. The people who question the viability of the French-West German partnership in the longer term wonder whether it is completely compatible with West Germany's growing role in the world. Until now, France has served as a kind of shield or screen for diplomatic initiatives by a West Germany that felt its World War II past made it impossible for it to deal with some situations on its own.

If Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's statement on Monday that the period of post-World War II reconciliation is over is correct, then West German leaders after Mr. Schmidt may find it in their interest to act on their own, while France could consider its West German attachment a drag on its own independence.

There is, in addition, a historical factor that, projected over a period of decades, could sharply limit the potential for French-West German cooperation. It is the prospect of German reunification, a deeply troubling notion for France. Long before any real movement toward reunification, France might be expected to become a pre-emptive opponent, and perhaps, in spite of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's best intentions, a legitimate doubter of German motives and ambitions.

## Giscard Leaves

BONN, July 11 (Reuters) — Mr. Giscard d'Estaing flew home today, after Mr. Schmidt had endorsed his call for a stronger political and military role for Western Europe in preserving the East-West balance of power.

At a joint press conference, Mr. Schmidt welcomed France's decision to modernize its nuclear deterrent. He said it was for the same reasons that NATO decided in December to deploy new medium-range U.S. missiles in Western Europe, while offering disarmament talks with Moscow.

## Intense Battles Reported On Thai-Cambodia Border

BANGKOK, July 11 (UPI) — Battles took place today along a 33-mile stretch of the Thai-Cambodia border in the north fighting since Vietnamese troops crossed the frontier nearly three weeks ago.

The frontier, from Phnom Chat in the north to Phnom Malai in the south, was blanketed by rocket, mortar and artillery fire with Vietnamese forces fighting Cambodian rebels loyal to deposed Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot and rebel forces fighting among themselves.

The fiercest fighting was a factional battle at the border camp of Nong Samet, a settlement of 100,000 Cambodian refugees, 145 miles northeast of Bangkok.

A few miles to the south, Thai military intelligence sources reported, Vietnamese infantry battalions were advancing on the Khmer Rouge stronghold at Phnom Malai, two miles inside Cambodia and 150 miles east of Bangkok.

## Forced to Leave Wounded

International Red Cross delegates worked under heavy rocket and mortar fire to evacuate 85 wounded refugees, most of them children, from the ravaged Nong Samet camp. Reporters said that the Red Cross workers were forced to abandon scores of wounded inside the camp after they were threatened at gunpoint by Cambodian soldiers.

Unconfirmed reports said that up to 100 refugees had been killed in the fighting, all of which took place inside Cambodia but within sight of the Thai border.

Thousands of Cambodian refugees fled to Thailand when the fighting erupted late yesterday between the anti-Communist Free Khmer group, who control Nong Samet, and a rival band of Cambodian rebels operating in the region.

Thai Army units were put on full alert up and down the frontier to prevent any spillover of the fighting.

Intelligence reports said that the battle for Nong Samet opened with a Vietnamese artillery attack yesterday.

## Thatcher-Giscard Talks

LONDON, July 11 (Reuters) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing are to hold their annual summit talks Sept. 19 in Bordeaux, diplomatic sources said today.

day evening on Free Khmer bases near Phnom Chat, a supply depot seven miles north of the refugee camp.

They said that the Vietnamese artillery drove a Free Khmer group into Nong Samet and that the fighting erupted when another Free Khmer group, which controls the camp, tried to push them out.

The intelligence sources said that the Vietnamese were believed to be in control of Phnom Chat.

During the fighting at Nong Samet, the Red Cross hospital and most of the refugees' thatched huts were burned.

The refugees fled south into Thailand and are currently in an old camp near a huge anti-tank ditch dug by the Thais as a first line of defense against Vietnamese forces, who staged a brief invasion of Thailand June 23.

Thai troops brought their forward lines up to the edge of the ditch to try to keep the refugees from fleeing deeper into the country.

International Red Cross delegates worked under heavy rocket and mortar fire to evacuate 85 wounded refugees, most of them children, from the ravaged Nong Samet camp. Reporters said that the Red Cross workers were forced to abandon scores of wounded inside the camp after they were threatened at gunpoint by Cambodian soldiers.

Unconfirmed reports said that up to 100 refugees had been killed in the fighting, all of which took place inside Cambodia but within sight of the Thai border. Thousands of Cambodian refugees fled to Thailand when the fighting erupted late yesterday between the anti-Communist Free Khmer group, who control Nong Samet, and a rival band of Cambodian rebels operating in the region.

Thai Army units were put on full alert up and down the frontier to prevent any spillover of the fighting. Intelligence reports said that the battle for Nong Samet opened with a Vietnamese artillery attack yesterday.

Thatcher-Giscard Talks LONDON, July 11 (Reuters) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing are to hold their annual summit talks Sept. 19 in Bordeaux, diplomatic sources said today.

is that the Russians must in return agree to bargain off their older SS-4 and SS-5 missiles, which the SS-20 is designed to replace, as well as the Soviet medium-to-long-range bomber known in NATO as the Backfire.

The Russians have steadfastly refused to include the Backfire bomber in any nuclear arms talks. This reluctance was reflected in a West German press account of the Schmidt summit that officials here believe to be accurate. The West German newspaper *Die Welt* reported that Mr. Schmidt faithfully reflected the Western position on discussing the forward-based systems by observing that "it will not be forgotten to include your SS-5, SS-20 and the Backfire bomber in the negotiations."

The Soviet side immediately reacted. *Die Welt* reported that Premier Alexei Kosygin asked, "So this is your proposal now?" Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko whispered to Mr. Brezhnev, who remarked, "It is said that the appetite develops with eating." Mr. Kosygin repeated his question to Mr. Schmidt, who observed, "It was just a remark I ventured to make."

Despite Mr. Schmidt's reported toughness in the Moscow talks, U.S. officials remain apprehensive that the Soviet proposal may turn out to be a maneuver to undercut NATO resolve on deploying the upgraded

U.S. missiles, by waving an ultimatum-control talks.

Officials are likewise wary of Soviet offer, announced in *Vie* yesterday, to pull out 20,000 troops from East Germany, the 20,000 said to have been drawn last year. "We can't verify whether they will do this," an official said. "There is still no give by the Russians on the question of information troops already deployed. We believe there are 150,000 more. We have forces than they are willing to concede."

In sum, the prevailing opinion among administration officials is skeptical. "We always expect peace offensive on the eve of Olympics," one such skeptic served. "And every time they're a nod toward arms control, a people overreact and we get arms and strains in the alliance."

He went on: "I won't be on throw my hat in the air. I don't believe that either side should be rewarded for coming to the negotiating table. Nobody has made concession by agreeing to sit and have preparatory talks. It shouldn't have to pay a price that kind of agreement."

Complicating Washington's diplomatic efforts is the fact that it is now competing for influence not only with Cuba but also with Social and Christian Democrats of Latin America and Western Europe and such interested countries as Mexico and Panama.

"We're dealing with a series of unrelated issues, but necessary birth pains of a new and possibly just order," Lmgi Elmandi, a State Department planner, said recently. "But taken together, these opponents increase uncertainty about what the future will bring."

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### 100 Peasants Seek Asylum in San Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, July 11 (UPI) — About 100 peasants, including children and 25 women, burst into the Costa Rican Embassy today seeking political asylum and, according to witnesses, shot to death policemen who tried to block their entrance.

Costa Rican Ambassador Alejandro Alvarado Piza refused to allow the peasants to enter. He said later that the peasants told him that they did not intend to seize the mission or take hostages. He added that peasants were fleeing sweeps against alleged leftist guerrillas by a troops, who burned their crops, killed their cattle and set fire to their homes.

At least 22 political assassinations were reported in the past 24 hours including five teen-agers whose bodies were found along a road with initials of a leftist terrorist group cut into their chests.

### 57 South African Detainees on Hunger Strike

JOHANNESBURG, July 11 (WP) — Fifty-seven youths detained on trial at a prison near Cape Town are on a hunger strike in protest against their detention, relatives and police said today.

The detainees, held under security legislation that allows imprisonment without charges for an indefinite period, have drunk only water since 1 day, a police statement said.

Meanwhile, tension was high in Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown and areas where secondary school students were boycotting classes. Police today that they used tear gas, batons and, in one case, patrol dogs to disperse youths who had gathered at schools. Officials did not say if the incidents occurred.

### Rivals to Support Suzuki as Japan's Premier

TOKYO, July 11 (AP) — Two leading rivals, who were unable to support from major factions of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, pledged to help 69-year-old Zenko Suzuki form a new government, they by assuring that he will be formally chosen next week as Japan's premier.

Yasuhiro Nakasone, former defense agency head and Liberal Democratic Party secretary general, and Toshiro Kamekura, former minister of international trade and industry, told Eichi Nishimura, party vice president, they would abide by the party's decision to make Mr. Suzuki party leader and premier.

Mr. Suzuki, the current chairman of the party executive council, is expected to be unopposed when party members of the Diet (parliament) meet Tuesday to choose a new leader. Two days later, the House of Representatives, where the Liberal Democratic Party has a strong majority, convenes to select the new premier.

### Poles Told Higher Wages Are Out of Question

WARSAW, July 11 (UPI) — The Communist Party newspaper *Trybuna* today warned restive workers that their demands for higher wages to compensate meat price increases could not be met and would only a fresh increase and accelerate inflation.

There have been waves of worker unrest in Poland since July 1, authorities caused a 40 to 60 percent rise in the cost of fresh meat, upping the amount of meat sold through commercial — or market — stores.

"All kinds of pressures on salaries cannot be met due to the possibilities of the state and the economy," *Trybuna* said in an editorial to renewed workers' protests in car and radio factories. *Trybuna* told workers who had been successful in their demands for higher wages that they could "further urge inflation, lower the value of the zloty, make the queues longer."

### Turkish Troops Quash 'People's' Insurrection

ANKARA, July 11 (UPI) — Troops and armored vehicles entered Black Sea coastal town of Ordu to quash a rebellion by local "people's committees" formed with the backing of local officials who reject authority of state officials, authorities said.

Officials said 390 persons were taken into custody by the martial authorities. Police said they also arrested several known terrorists, confiscated 40 pistols and 8 shotguns.

In political violence across Turkey in the last 48 hours, 10 persons killed. Six were shot dead in Istanbul yesterday and today and two killed in Konya and Sirt. A judge was shot to death in Zile and a guard was killed in Ankara.

## U.S. Queries Moscow on Talks Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

ly refused to include these so-called "forward-based systems" in the 1972 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty and the still-unratified SALT-2 treaty on the ground that they are tactical, not strategic, weapons.

"If the Russians are merely telling us that once SALT-3 negotiations open they will resurface their interest in FBS [forward-based systems], that's one thing," an administration official said. "But if they are telling us, 'Yes, we are willing to enter preliminary negotiations on missiles in Europe, but not unless you agree in advance that FBS will be part of the talks,' that's another thing. In other words, are they making FBS a precondition? Or are they just laying down a marker that once we get into these conversations, among the things to be included are forward-based systems?"

The standard U.S. counterproposal is that the Russians must in return agree to bargain off their older SS-4 and SS-5 missiles, which the SS-20 is designed to replace, as well as the Soviet medium-to-long-range bomber known in NATO as the Backfire.

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## Surprised in Central America, U.S. Cautiously Promotes Change

Last of three articles.

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY (NYT) — Caught off-guard by the revolution last year in Nicaragua, the United States has begun promoting radical change in Central America in the hope of averting new leftist takeovers in the region.

But years of neglect have eroded the traditional influence of the United States in countries whose stability and friendship Washington had long taken for granted. Now the United States is finding it is deeply distrustful by both conservatives and leftists while besieged moderate groups see liberal governments of Western Europe and Latin America as their natural allies.

As in the case of Nicaragua, the Carter Administration's new campaign for change in El Salvador and Guatemala may again have come too late to forestall violent confrontations between political extremes.

Recent events in El Salvador have underlined Washington's feeling of impotence. In March, the United States sponsored the most radical program of land redistribution Latin America has known outside Cuba and pressed the military regime to nationalize private banks. But the conflict between the army and leftist guerrillas has continued.

In Guatemala, the Carter administration's call for reform has been dismissed by ruling generals and conservative businessmen who are gambling that a victory by Ronald Reagan in the Presidential election in November will lead to a reversal of United States policy.

As recognition of Central America's strategic importance has spread through Washington, pressure has mounted in Congress, the National Security Council and the Pentagon for a hard-line response.

"No one is interested in Central America as such," a State Department official said, "but they look at a map and see Mexican oil to the north, the Panama Canal to the south and of course Cuba to the east. Then the alarm bells go off."

The specter of Cuban control over the region has proved the strongest obsession. "Cuba is clearly not the

cause of Central America's problems," William Bowler, assistant secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs,



# Republican Platform Strongly Adheres to Conservative Line

By Robert G. Kaiser

DETROIT, July 11 (WP) — The Republican Platform Committee tonight completed all but the final paragraph of a strongly conservative platform that promises immediate and substantial cuts in defense spending, a three-year program of tax reductions for all Americans, and a variety of new weapons systems to be developed and tested. The platform is tailored to the needs of the party's 1980 voters, and it is expected to be adopted at the party's national convention in Dallas, Texas, in August.

The platform, which is the most detailed yet of the kind of conservative program the party's leaders will recommend in the campaign, though its drafters, who were not named, are expected to be conservative. The platform is expected to be adopted at the party's national convention in Dallas, Texas, in August.

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## Reagan to Back China Ties

DETROIT, July 11 (LAT) — Mr. Reagan will maintain the existing U.S. relationship with China, his top foreign policy adviser said yesterday. "Gov. Reagan recognizes the importance of our present relationship with China," the adviser, Richard Allen, said.

Suggestions that Mr. Reagan would advocate a two-China policy if elected, because of his often-voiced support for the Taiwan regime, are "simply not accurate," Mr. Allen said, adding that Mr. Reagan does not intend to "turn the clock back."

# Anderson Assailed in Cairo As Pro-Israel Vote Hunter

By Edward Cody

CAIRO, July 11 (WP) — Rep. John Anderson extended his campaign for the U.S. presidency to the Arab world today and was greeted by hostile editorials in the semi-official Egyptian press accusing him of taking Israel's side on an electoral "hunting trip."

The editorial criticism reflected official irritation in Egypt at Rep. Anderson's strong support of Israeli positions during his four days in the Jewish state, capped this morning by a tour of East Jerusalem, which was captured by Israel in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Particularly troubling, Egyptians said, were his call for U.S. recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel in the final stage of the Arab-Israeli peace process, and his attack on the Carter administration for its public condemnation of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's settlements policy on the West Bank.

Both issues are regarded in Egypt as major obstacles to progress in the Egyptian-Israeli talks aimed at self-rule for the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Israeli actions on Jerusalem and the settlements prompted President Anwar Sadat to suspend the talks in May. They are scheduled to resume next month.

## Middle Level

Despite the press criticism, however, Mr. Sadat went ahead with plans to receive Rep. Anderson tomorrow at the presidential summer residence at Maamoura, near Alexandria. Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali also was scheduled to be present at Maamoura, and Parliament Speaker Shafi Abu Taleh has organized a reception for the independent candidate tomorrow evening.

The editorials thus were seen as reflections of displeasure at the middle level of Egyptian officialdom, particularly in the Foreign Ministry, where diplomats often hold less flexible views than do the president and his immediate aides.

In an editorial entitled "Anderson on Hunting Trip," the prestigious Al-Ahram wrote: "From his views we can see how the American candidate who has been a member of the Congress for 20 years has nevertheless missed the real significance of the Jerusalem problem."

Editor Musa Sabri wrote in a front-page editorial in the newspaper Al-Ahram: "Even the man who is called the saint looks at the Jerusalem question with two separate eyes, one on Jewish voters who could be attracted by a pledge to make it the capital of Israel, while the other eye expresses observations designed to make things seem balanced, such as saying the recognition would come after achieving a comprehensive peace."

"Saint Senator Anderson," the editorial went on, apparently confused about Rep. Anderson's status, "does not play with words to deny the legitimate rights of people. This is the work of politicians who seek the support of voters through any means."

# Freed Hostage Wanted to See Revolution

By Martin Weil

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP) — Richard Queen, the Tehran hostage freed for health reasons, once told his father that he chose Iran for his first overseas post because he "thought it would be extremely exciting to go to a country in revolution."

Four months after going to the Iranian capital as U.S. vice consul, Mr. Queen, 28, who "wanted to be a witness to history," found himself a main character in one of the world's major diplomatic crises, when the U.S. embassy was seized and its personnel taken hostage.

Mr. Queen's parents said last night that they were excited by the reports of their son's release, but concerned about indications of his health problems. "We just don't know what his condition is," said Mr. Queen's father, Harold, a retired RCA executive living in Maine. "Obviously, we are tremendously excited, pleased and worried."

Mr. Queen, who grew up in West-

# Test Problems Delay Approval Of New DC-9-80

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP) — The Federal Aviation Administration said yesterday that it could not certify McDonnell Douglas' new DC-9-80 until at least Aug. 8 to ensure that the aircraft meets government performance standards, an agency spokesman said.

McDonnell Douglas, which calls the new craft the DC-9 Super 80, had reportedly expected the certification to be issued by the end of this month.

The FAA spokesman said that the new DC-9 had trouble in two recent tests — one involving the hydraulic system and the other concerning a hard landing.

"Both [accidents] raise questions" about the DC-9-80, he said. "We just want to be sure we know why these things have happened." He said that there was no indication of any design problem with the aircraft.

Also working against certification are objections raised by airline pilots groups that want the plane approved for a three-person crew rather than the traditional two-person crew. The DC-9-80 is designed for a two-person crew.

# Arizona's Desert: A History of Smugglers and Death

By George Ridge

AJO, Ariz. (IHT) — The ore train from Ajo's copper mines pulls into Gila Bend, Ariz., every day at noon to unhook its cars at the railroad of the transcontinental Southern Pacific.

But just outside Gila Bend, as the blue diesel slows to pass under the interstate highway to California, another load is discharged.

From the ore cars pours a previously unseen human cargo. They hit the desert running and do not stop until they have scrambled up the steep embankment to the California line of the highway. To them it is a road of promise, not only out of the troubles, or hunger, or politics, in their homeland.

Ahead in California lie jobs, or reunion with family, or political haven — or simply capture by the U.S. Border Patrol. But even the Border Patrol detention camps serve three meals a day, and there will always be another mine train northward, on another day.

## High-Heeled Shoes

Now a new dimension has been added to this traditional corridor of aliens northward. Political refugees from El Salvador are streaming in, with women in high-heeled shoes attempting to tackle the desert. That

story unfolded last week, with 13 dead on the desert near Ajo.

To say the desert near Ajo, must be explained in the context of this land.

From Yuma on the California line to Douglas near the New Mexico state border stretches a region as vast as the north of France from Le Havre to Saarbrücken, or northern Europe from Amsterdam to Berlin.

In this region, immediately north of the U.S.-Mexican border, live perhaps 25,000 people — mostly concentrated in Nogales, Bisbee and Douglas and in even smaller towns like the legendary Tombstone.

## 4 Salvadorans Reportedly Asked to Die

AJO, Ariz., July 11 (AP) — A woman has told officials that she saw a smuggler stay four of her Salvadoran countrywomen after they asked to be killed rather than continue to suffer in their trek through the Arizona desert. Thirteen persons died during the trek.

Sheriff's officials said the female witness, whom he did not identify, said the women "begged to be killed because of the agony and suffering" of having no water. They said they have been unable to confirm her allegations by autopsy or other means.

The officials said that one of the four female survivors of the three-day desert ordeal reported that the smuggler who suffocated or strangled the four women was among the 13 dead.

A sheriff's deputy identified the smuggler accused of murder by the Salvadoran woman as Carlos

nation as large as the state of Connecticut lies between Tucson and Ajo, while an Air Force gunnery range as large as Delaware is west of Ajo.

Since the early 1960s, when marijuana smugglers rediscovered the old Papago Indian trails through here, Arizona's corridor has been an underground railroad for some, a fatal trail for others and a source of great frustration for federal and state law enforcement agencies.

Sophisticated sonar devices, perfected in Vietnam, were used by the Border Patrol to track this wilderness after nightfall, but still the mule trains of marijuana moved northward.

## 'Scratchback' Crossing

When the airplane replaced the mule for marijuana in the 1970s, the "scratchbacks" came, so called because they spurned the highly patrolled Rio Grande River crossings of Texas (used by "wetbacks") to scratch their backs under the barbed-wire cattle fences of Arizona.

The economy of Sonora, Mexico, on the road south of Ajo can be described as entirely liquid — plastic containers and water for sale to the "scratchbacks" heading north and tax-free liquor and cheap gasoline for sale to the "gringo" fishermen heading south from Phoenix and Tucson to the Gulf of Cortez.

No estimate has ever been published — before last week — of the numbers of dead in this desert area. Tucson's newspapers regularly carry short items about unidentified bodies found in the border region, victims of the sun or rival smugglers, or just an unlucky hiker.

Wide outcrops in outdoor-minded Tucson generally avoid the Saguaro and Sonoran areas. Even during the day it is a no-man's-land. The Border Patrol assumes that everyone is a smuggler, and the smugglers assume that everyone is Border Patrol.

Superlatives abound. Before the superhighways came in, Gila Bend's reputation was made as the "finest capital of the world," because every third car needed to buy one after crossing the Mohave Desert from California.

Near Sonora are the largest lava beds in North America.

A top Kitt Peak, the sacred Papago mountain 40 miles (65 kilometers) from Tucson, is the largest concentration of major telescopes in the world. Before the astronomers were allowed in, the Papagos danced a purification ceremony to drive their spirits away and make room for the 20th century.

But the "scratchbacks," the political refugees, the drug smugglers and the Border Patrol are not here as tourists.

This point was driven home last week to the Salvadorans who tried to cross the desert. They found that it does not discriminate in its victims.

# U.S. Study Backs Report of Soviet Nuclear Accident

WASHINGTON, July 11 (UPI) — A government study supports the conclusion of an exiled Soviet scientist that a severe nuclear accident released large amounts of dangerous radioactive material in the Ural Mountains in the winter of 1957-58.

Three researchers from the Oak Ridge (Tenn.) National Laboratory said evidence indicates that the contamination was caused by a chemical explosion of radioactive wastes associated with a military plutonium production site. They urged Soviet scientists to share information on the incident and its aftermath.

Zhores Medvedev, a Soviet geneticist now living in London, reported in 1976 that he believed the accident near the city of Kasi produced thousands of civilian casualties. The Oak Ridge researchers said they were unable to reconcile the casualty claim with the reported concentrations of radioactivity.

"It seems apparent that the Soviet nuclear program has had to contend with severe contamination," said the report in the July 18 issue of the Journal of Science. "Soviet experience gained during the application of remedial measures on an unparalleled scale following this accident is clearly unique and would be invaluable to the world nuclear community."

The U.S. researchers, who suggested that an area of up to 100 square kilometers was contaminated, said comparisons of maps produced before 1955 and after 1973 indicated that "30-odd names of small communities" in the area had been deleted.

## Diamond Taken in N.Y.

NEW YORK, July 11 (UPI) — Thieves took a 6.9-carat diamond ring valued at \$200,000 from the hand of a 62-year-old woman yesterday, after attacking a doorman in her Park Avenue apartment building. Alicia Roux, 62, was being helped into the elevator by the doorman when two men knocked him down and took the ring, police said.



John Anderson and daughter Diane walking past the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem yesterday.

# Judge Cites Reporter for Contempt in Abscam Case

By Donald Janson

PHILADELPHIA, July 11 (NYT) — U.S. Judge John Fullam cited a Philadelphia reporter for contempt of court yesterday for refusing to obey his order to testify about a confidential source of information in an undercover federal investigation.

Judge Fullam of federal district court ordered Jan Schaffer of The Philadelphia Inquirer imprisoned for six months or until she purged herself of contempt by saying whether she had spoken on Feb. 2 with Peter Vaira, U.S. attorney here, about the investigation known as Abscam. In that inquiry, agents of the FBI posed as aides of wealthy Arabs willing to pay bribes.

On Feb. 2, news organizations first disclosed the existence of the dismissal motion, that the unnamed sources for news accounts of the investigation were persons in the Justice Department.

"However," he said, "the government has not conceded that the leaks were deliberate or improperly motivated. In pressing their dismissal motions, the defendants are attempting to develop information concerning the intentional nature of the leaks and the identity and motivation of the person or persons responsible."

While no reporter can properly be compelled to reveal a confidential source against his will, Judge Fullam said, after Mr. Vaira testified about what he had told Miss Schaffer, she may be required to testify on that subject, "at least to the extent that the reporter's testimony would either corroborate or contradict that of the witness."

## A Novel Solution Reported in U.S. Oil Charge Case

WASHINGTON, July 11 (UPI) — The Energy Department, in a novel solution for the \$25-million Getty Oil overcharging case, plans to give the money to low-income home heating oil customers and to poor and minority military personnel, sources said yesterday.

The sources said that the new agency settlement plan, still unannounced, would divide \$21 million among 20 Eastern and Midwestern states to be distributed to low-income home heating oil customers.

The remaining \$4 million would be placed in escrow accounts to be parceled out to low-income and minority members of the armed forces, the sources said.

Jack Leone of Getty Oil said that his firm would have no comment until it was formally notified of the final plan.

The settlement stems from a \$75-million consent order signed by the company in December, 1979. The order settled all but three small agency claims against the California oil firm.

Getty Oil was required to reduce by \$50 million the amount of deferred or "banked" costs it can later add to its prices. But the proper disposition of the remaining \$25 million became the subject of public hearings and comments.

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## One Down — 52 to Go

The release of 28-year-old Richard Queen after 250 days of captivity in Iran is welcome news. Whatever Mr. Queen's physical and mental condition he is better off free than a hostage. Beyond that, little is certain about the meaning of his release or the state of his health. It seems useless to speculate about Ayatollah Khomeini's motives. There is simply no way of knowing whether the freeing of Mr. Queen foreshadows a softening of the ayatollah's attitude toward the other 52 hostages, whether it is an expression of compassion as suggested by his statement, whether it reflects internal Iranian political squabbling or whether it is something beyond our powers of discernment.

What may prove more important than the motivation for the gesture is the response it provokes, both in Iran and abroad. That it will be accepted in Iran is beyond question. It was, after all, the decision of Ayatollah Khomeini, it was acted upon by the militants holding the hostages and it is bound to please moderates in the government such as President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. It should be well received in the rest of the Moslem world as a demonstration of Islamic benevo-

lence. Many Moslem leaders have expressed embarrassment at what they regard as the excesses of the Khomeini regime, including the holding of the hostages.

The reception it gets in the United States may have the least effect, or even no effect at all, on the ayatollah's future decisions about the hostages. But since there is a possibility that it might make some difference, the response should be carefully considered. Humanitarianism was the advertised ground for freeing Mr. Queen, so the ayatollah's sense of humanitarianism should be appealed to in seeking the release of the remaining hostages. Any such appeal should be moderate in tone, low-key and avoid self-abasement. In no case should a new campaign be mounted that might even appear to have as its ulterior motive the re-election of the president.

Meanwhile, we are certain Mr. Queen will get whatever medical attention he requires from the best physicians and at the best facilities available. He has been through a terrible ordeal.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## Platform-Making in Detroit

It is in the week before their national convention officially begins that the Republicans, Lord love their excesses, traditionally do whatever kooky-work they have in mind for that year's show. The Democrats do it differently: with their unflinching instinct for providing absolutely gripping, fratricidal warfare on prime-time TV, they tend to build toward explosion as the main event. Their fights generally get worse as the proceedings wear on, whereas those of the Republicans generally get buried.

Connoisseurs of the four-year GOP follies will remember nostalgically in this connection, for instance, the wonderful platform plank of 1976 in which the Grand Old Party called for repeal of the basic federal aid to education statute, the funds to support public schools to be provided instead from tobacco taxes. Speculating on how it would work became, if only briefly, the rage at Kansas City, the basic scenario being one in which a ravaged, emphysemic nation coughed, hacked, gasped, spluttered and choked its way closer to death each year in order to move its 9-year-olds from 4a to 5b.

That plank, as all remember, got sawed off. Things looked up. But if we don't show a proper degree of distress or even register much more than a pro forma complaint about the platform committee's ill-advised support for those seeking a constitutional ban on abortions, it's because we don't think the issues involved in these planks are going

to be all that much affected by what the platform drafters in Detroit dream up or re-endorse for this year. What will be affected is the fortune of the Republican Party.

It is a terrible conceit of people who are not card-carrying members of the Republican Party to advise its minions, every four years, through an expression of heavily burdened, lugubrious sincerity, what it is in their own "best interest" to do. So we will try to be brief and uncomplicated about it. The Republicans stand a pretty good chance of transforming themselves this year into a winning party. Their candidate has a large opportunity. They are, even now, in the process of defining themselves — and doing so in public view. This year they seem felicitously free of left-right struggle within the ranks. No one is asking them to abandon their fundamental dogma — their conservatism — in order either to get with it or, expediently, to win.

They can, in other words, conceivably have the whole thing this year. But that will probably depend on the capacity of their dominant right wing to resist the temptation to have it all their way, and to avoid the pitfall of writing themselves and their party into an ever tighter, tinier place, an ideological staging ground from which to drive away would-be allies and all but the doctrinally super-pure. Phase One of the platform proceedings has that unhappy look.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## En Route to an Auto Policy

President Carter has offered an aid package to the nation's beleaguered automobile manufacturers. To his credit, he focused on regulatory reforms that can help to restore the industry's competitive vitality. But he sidestepped a decision on whether to protect Detroit from foreign competition, thus leaving open the possibility that he will yet succumb to the pressure for inflationary quotas on Japanese imports.

The average car dealer these days is about as busy as a ski lift in July. Much idleness was to be expected: The automobile industry suffers disproportionately during every recession. What is new is that the sales of foreign cars in the United States are not suffering at all during the cyclical decline.

Because they are both fuel-efficient and skillfully designed to U.S. taste, Japanese cars have captured 22 percent of the market — up from 16 percent a year ago. This change has shaken Detroit to the core, pushed balance sheets into the red and caused layoffs of 40 percent of its work force. The shift has even threatened the capacity of the industry to raise the billions it urgently needs to retrofit to build the new cars the U.S. public wants.

There's nothing the federal government can do to make the current generation of U.S. cars more attractive to consumers. Nor ought it encourage the companies to see Washington as a potential source of ready cash. But the government should help by removing some regulatory and administrative barriers that have added to the industry's costs without serving any critical public purpose. And that is what Mr. Carter says he plans to do.

With the agreement of the automobile workers' union, the administration will com-

promise on expensive new air quality standards for plants, allowing slightly higher exposure levels for lead and arsenic. It will liberalize exhaust emission standards that would have required all cars to run clean at high altitude when only a tiny percentage need to do so. It will streamline tests for the durability of emission control systems that slow new car certification. And it will expedite waivers previously agreed to for carbon monoxide emissions on 1981 models.

More generally, the White House will postpone prospective regulatory initiatives until they have been reviewed by a committee made up of government and industry representatives. And the Treasury promises quick action on tax changes that will allow the companies to keep more cash during the recovery.

The big question mark in the Carter plan concerns protection against imports. The president is known to favor open world trade in autos. The industry pleads for some sort of informal quota on Japanese cars, but Mr. Carter has now deferred a decision until the U.S. International Trade Commission reports on the extent of the damage to the domestic industry.

At the president's request, the report is being hurried to completion, perhaps as early as Oct. 1. Should a formal finding of "injury" then be made — which is not unlikely — the president will be on the spot. He could still follow his commendable inclination to let Americans freely buy the Japanese cars they prefer, but the extent of his courage just a month before election may depend as much on the public opinion polls as on the commission's findings. So far, he's on the right road.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 12, 1905

LONDON — One of the greatest disasters that ever overwhelmed the coal industry of Wales occurred just after noon yesterday, nearly 150 miners being killed. The scene of the accident was Rhondda Valley, to which previous catastrophes have given a sad and tragic significance. The day "shift," numbering about 150 men and boys, had been down the mine some time when the explosion happened. The sound was like that of the discharge of a battery of artillery, and the force of the explosion shook the buildings and broke windows hundreds of yards away. Fragments of the machinery were blown from the mouth of the pit like cinders from the crater of a volcano.

#### Fifty Years Ago

July 12, 1930

NEW YORK — Love-making on the stage should be kept within the confines of acting and should have no undue ardor, according to repeated dictates of Muriel Kirkland, star in "Strictly Dishonorable," which has ended in her slapping the face of her leading man and quitting the play. Miss Kirkland, who has been playing the leading role since the comedy hit opened, left Tuesday after her altercation with her leading man, Tullio Carminati. Mr. Carminati said the slap was no gentle tap. For some time the actress has complained that Carminati became too realistic in love scenes, but the producer, Brock Pemberton, had managed to patch up wounded feelings.



## Namibia: Is a Settlement Possible?

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Compared with the Andrew Young days, Western diplomacy is extraordinarily subdued in southern Africa. The events in South Africa are reported in detail — the sabotage of an oil refinery and the violent upheavals of the colored community. Yet the chancelleries of Western Europe and North America barely acknowledge their significance. A new government in Zimbabwe struggles to right a potentially prosperous economy. Yet the exchequers of the rich nations, who can find little to fault in Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's policies, hand out only small change, reneging on their generous promises of only three years ago.

In Namibia, the latest exchange of letters between the R. Botha, South African minister of foreign affairs and Kurt Waldheim, the secretary-general of the United Nations, suggests the two sides are only inches apart. Yet at their recent meetings in Venice and Ankara, Western foreign ministers gave Namibia only fleeting attention.

### Critical Area

Southern Africa, however, could in time become a truly critical area. If the West has no effective policies for encouraging change in South Africa, it is increasingly likely that the urban blacks will lead their support to the guerrilla tactics of the African National Congress. The ANC, in turn, will look to the Soviet Union and its allies for the military wherewithal. Namibia may not be occupied by Soviet troops, but there are 20,000 Cubans on the Angolan side of the border, whose presence seems indisputably necessary in black African eyes, as the South Africans continue their punitive raids against SWAPO camps in Angola.

The negotiating record in Namibia is particularly worth close examination, because it shows just how much was achievable when the West, in the early years of the Carter administration, was setting a fast pace.

South Africa's position at the time of President Carter's White House victory was straightforward. No independence for Namibia. No recognition of the South-West Africa People's Organization, the principal black opposition grouping.

SWAPO, for its part, backed by a number of UN General Assembly resolutions demanded that political power be handed over to it — lock, stock and barrel — without the preliminary fuss of elections.

During 1977, after a few months of hard negotiating by a Western team of French, West German, British, Canadian and U.S. diplomats, led by Donald McHenry, now the U.S. ambassador to the UN, both South Africa and SWAPO dropped their long-held positions. And both sides agreed to free elections, supervised by the UN with a UN military force to keep the peace.

Later in the year, even more progress was made. The South Africans agreed to reduce their army in the area in the pre-election period from 20,000 to 3,000.

In early 1978, at a meeting in New York, SWAPO, who had demanded that all the South African soldiers leave, eventually settled for 1,500 troops to be confined to two areas.

### Rescue

By July, 1978, it appeared that both sides had agreed to a draft UN settlement plan. The optimism was short-lived. South Africa pulled back, charging that the proposed UN military presence of 7,500 troops was too large. South Africa decided to go ahead with internal elections for a Namibian constituent assembly, excluding SWAPO.

In the first part of 1979, the negotiations continued to slide backward. South Africa argued that the UN kept accepting new SWAPO requests, in particular the right for SWAPO to have bases in Namibia during the cease-fire and the refusal of Angola and Zambia to allow the UN to monitor SWAPO bases in their territories.

Mr. McHenry, in July, rescued the situation by persuading the Angolans to propose a demilitarized zone on both sides of the Angolan-Namibian borders. This would in-

terrupt SWAPO's supply chain and give South Africa the assurance it needed.

It was at this point that the West should have gone into top gear to complete an accord.

Instead, it has taken the best part of a year to get to the point where the details of the demilitarized zone have been ironed out. Part of the reason was the legitimate British desire to get Rhodesia settled first. But another equally powerful reason was a lack of push by the Western five as their interests and concerns moved elsewhere.

In his letter of May 12, Mr. Botha withdrew South African objections to the refusal of Angola and Zambia to allow UN monitoring of

SWAPO bases. South Africa argues for a big UN force, not a small one, and it agrees to reduce by half the number of bases in the demilitarized zone that it had requested earlier.

### 'Extreme Concern'

Mr. Waldheim, in his reply of June 20, makes it clear that SWAPO and the Front-line states have accepted South Africa's request for 20 bases in the Namibian sector of the demilitarized zone. He also confirms that SWAPO has withdrawn their demand for bases inside Namibia.

Such is the vast area of accord that one has to look hard to find

areas of disagreement. The South Africans view with "extreme concern" the lack of impartiality of the UN, which in countless General Assembly resolutions singles out SWAPO for "preferential treatment." Mr. Waldheim, for his part, suggests that UN intervention will be impartial because it is beholden to Security Council resolutions, not those of the General Assembly.

The Namibia negotiations have come a long way. Now is the time to make the agreements stick. To dilly and dally anymore is to insure that southern Africa will become sooner or later a cold war crisis spot. Namibia should resume its place at the top of the West's agenda.

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## He's Their President, Too

By Flora Lewis

LA CROIX-VALMER, France

— The sun-spattered hills of Provence, above the Mediterranean beaches, have brought a degree of European integration that remains only a distant vision for political dreamers. West Germans, Dutch, Belgians, British and others have established holiday homes here and a kind of social community with their French neighbors and one another that tourism never provides. When they sit on a terrace of an evening, the talk is authentically European.

And now, it often turns to the elections in the United States. There is a common complaint: It seems unfair to these people that they have no voice in choosing the U.S. president "when everything he does or doesn't do affects our lives directly."

They discuss, especially if an American turns up, the workings of the U.S. system in considerable detail, but with a markedly different approach. From a distance, it isn't so much the behavior of candidates and parties that provokes wonder and irritation, but the way the whole process works.

"Four years is too short, and the campaign is too long," a knowledgeable West German said the other day. "There's no time for serious governing in between. Why

don't you change to a six-year term, with maybe a ban on re-election?"

A French woman fretted that "you spring people on us that we don't know anything about. How can such a big modern country only turn up mediocre unknowns?"

And there is debate about how it is possible to run a country where Congress can block administration programs without offering its own. The talk keeps coming back to the Constitution, which many Europeans think makes the United States a difficult, uncertain partner.

Both Britain, with its unwritten constitution, and the Continental countries with their occasional constitutional upheavals, are models of reliance on law and form to keep things going. It is hard for Europeans to appreciate the patterns and extralegal rules which give the United States the suppleness to bend political habits without breaking.

The French, particularly, have a strongly ideological approach and argue that Americans don't give themselves real alternatives. The structure of government, the parliamentary system and the discipline it imposes on parties make not only for sharper contrasts on European ballots but tend to limit the ways a politician can emerge as contender for central power.

It is so rare as to be almost inconceivable that a candidate for the top job can appear without long exposure on the national scene, if not actual experience in public office. By the time he or she is asking voters to make up their minds, the candidate has been leader of the opposition or a ranking figure in government long enough to give a good view of his ideas and personality.

And the media make a difference. It isn't so easy to create an instant household name in Europe, but neither does custom allow the merciless personal scrutiny of youth, family and foibles that Americans have come to take for granted. Europeans, who don't pay much attention to a politician's spouse and offspring, are shocked by such publicity and find it embarrassing and destructive.

### Ancient Rome

"Your TV and press are like the Romans, always mounting another show in the arena, with more lions and more Christians to keep the spectacle going," said one terrace talker. He laughed at the rejoinder that we seemed to be running short of lions but there were still plenty of Christians. The point, though, was that ability to deal with affairs of state seemed terribly obscured by the flamboyance of U.S. campaigning and gossip about private lives.

Europeans can go to the opposite extreme at times. French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing took off for the recent Venice summit two days early, and just wasn't available when the Soviet ambassador had to deliver Leonid Brezhnev's message on troop withdrawals from Afghanistan. Giscard d'Estaing was ensconced on the nearby island of Torcello, but the only answer the Elysée would give about what he was doing, where and with whom, was that his trip was "personal and private." No U.S. president could get away with that.

The contrasts and questions underlie some of the current frictions between Europe and the United States, but they have become important to people here precisely because they now feel so much more needed to understand their distant ally, and feel once again an acute dependence. They care, and if they say so critically, it's because they know they have to care.

One thing they now have in common with many U.S. voters is that they don't much like the 1980 candidates. Even if the Europeans have fuzzy ideas about changing the U.S. Constitution to provide a better choice, they are deeply concerned about the next president of the United States.

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## Letters

### Dead in Hebron

Everyone abhors the killing of innocent civilians, but is Mrs. Van de Hommijk (Letters, June 10) sure that all the six "divinity students" killed in Hebron were so innocent? Two were military reservists, a private and a corporal, and were given a military burial in Tel Aviv. A third, Eli Haze'ev, was certainly no divinity student. Coming from Vietnam and looking for what was euphemistically called "action," he was rarely seen without a gun slung over his shoulder.

Too easily an artificial divide is made between "settlers" and "soldiers" on the West Bank. The Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz has reported a growing trend (one by no means instigated by the killings in Hebron) for West Bank settlements to develop their own private armies. When the Israeli chief of staff, Gen. Rafael Eytan, took office, he defined every settlement as a "front-line outpost." Each settlement was issued arms and the settlers go out for training, group by group. The duty of patrolling the West Bank towns is frequently performed by the settlers because, in the words of one security officer, "they are the best soldiers for such operations."

ALI TOKMAK.

Abu Dhabi.

Brussels.

One recalls the very instructive examples of majority rule in Cyprus until July, 1974, and what it meant for Cypriot Turks — one-way passports, specially designed K-rations for the Turkish Cypriot families under siege in their villages, and the general treatment to which they were subjected, quite fitting, of course, with their status then of being second-class citizens.

The only workable solution for Cyprus can come only after the Greeks accept the irreversible realities.

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JAMES WOODS.

Cypriot Stalemate

Your editorial "The Next Move is Turkey's" (JHT, June 24) misses a very important point. It is the Greek Cypriots who are mainly responsible for a lack of progress in Cyprus. They see it as more opportune not to commit themselves to a search for a realistic and reasonable compromise in Cyprus, in the false expectation that Turkey will collapse any day under the weight of

her serious economic and social problems.

It is thus to be hoped that the extraordinary economic assistance program launched for Turkey by Western governments will help not only Turkey but also Cyprus, because the Greek Cypriots may now enter into meaningful negotiations with the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus in the realization that their pipe dream about Turkey collapsing has no chance of coming true.

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## Politics Of the Absurd

By David S. Brode

DETROIT — There are times when the life of a politician is so marvelous, you feel a criminal taking money for the job. Thanks to the world jet aircraft and an employee believes in a full workweek everyone, it has been possible to cover both the Republican forum committee meetings and the Democratic rules committee sessions in Washington in the week. My air runneth over.

Ambience in the Mayflower Hotel in Washington when Democrats met, but it all over the Mayflower, and the here. But the bar was close, hearing-room door in Cobo is the Mayflower, when the TV put you in danger of melting had to climb a flight of stairs to a beer.

### Gop

The big political lesson last week is that Democrats and Republicans are different. Real different. They look different, are in for Democratic men, Democrats always look fresher, Democratic women are better publicists (favor large, empty

netts). The buttons they wear and the width of the ideological gap publicists advertised themselves. Stop ERA or Moral Majority, Wearing a Stop ERA at the Mayflower would have been as hazardous as wearing a racial minority button here.

The Republican platform showed they understand the of obfuscation, but when it to euphemism, they are light behind the Democrats. The I cratic rules committee: what I consider a real break in verbal prettification.

You remember when we plauded Uncle Harry for the big step forward from about "cripples" to symbol with "the handicapped." I know how the handicapped now referred to in colloquial at circles, like the Democratic committee.

They are — I swear to — the physically challenged. Alan Baron, the newsletter remarked, "physically challenged" is a broad enough category to include any kid out on his first

For a mad moment in Washington, the Democrats on the brink of committing selves to an affirmative-action gram on behalf of "the physically challenged."

Not just "the physically challenged." The Democrats want to vote a resolution mandating efforts to bring into the gate-selection process, Blacks, Hispanics, Native Americans, Asian-Americans, Younger Americans, the locally disadvantaged, the

They would have done it, except that a delegate from Sonoma did some rapid calculation and announced that the "special concern" must be at least 75 percent of the nation — which rather negated the idea that they were getting attention.

Later, a somewhat shorter affirmative-action beneficiary brought forward, omitting of the groups, including When that omission was tioned, a delegate advised youth were no longer considered "victims of historical oppression" which is as clear-cut a slur as parents as I have heard in years.

### Very Big

As a parent who considers self every bit as much an oppressor as the tyrannical daddies of our generations, I turned to the and the Republicans with hopes. The Republicans are big on "the family" this year. They figured to be appreciative of the efforts of some of us and being disciplinarians.

But the Republicans are a backward tribe. They do not stand or practice affirmative action — and certainly not for the categories the Democrats or Republican's idea of an "out program" is to dip your own organization and invite the treasurer to join the GOP.

There was a bearded Reg governor in Kansas once, but he got beat after one term most Republicans privately that he was asking for it. A delightful gentleman wheelchair is running for in North Carolina this year. he makes it, you know the cans are going to be really and say it's a victory for the capped.

How can you take a party seriously? In fact, how can you take party seriously?

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# Test Proves Ancestry of Elephants

U.S. Project Shows  
Link to Mammoth

By John Noble Wilford  
NEW YORK, July 11 (NYT) — Scientists have developed a new test that conclusively traced the evolutionary lineage of elephants back to the woolly mammoth, the great creature that roamed North America, Europe, Asia and North Africa some 10,000 years ago. The test, which was developed by a team of scientists at the University of Washington, is based on the analysis of DNA, the chemical code that carries the genetic information of all living organisms.

Although the kinship between elephants and mammoths had long been assumed, because of the anatomical similarities, the current work provides a definitive biological bridge between the two extinct creatures.

The new test has the potential to be an important exploratory tool in the study of fossil remains. It is also a key to understanding the relationships between extinct and living creatures and to solving some of the puzzles of evolution.

University of California researchers analyzed the protein albumin in the carcass of a baby mammoth found frozen in Siberia three decades ago. They then took the amino acid sequence of the protein and compared it with the sequence of the protein in elephants. The results showed that the two sequences were nearly identical.

The agreement, announced yesterday, was sought by the Food and Drug Administration to further cut down on the use of the tranquilizers — originally promoted as being safe as aspirin but now widely recognized as physically and psychologically addictive.

The action was about the least stringent measure the federal drug agency could have taken, and it was therefore quickly dismissed as likely to be ineffective by consumer and "public interest" health groups.

**Horse Trainer  
Captured After  
Fleeing U.S. Jail**

NEW YORK, July 11 (NYT) — Howard Jacobson, the millionaire horse trainer wanted for fleeing a Brooklyn jail last month after being convicted of a murder, has been captured in Manhattan Beach, Calif., a suburb of Los Angeles.

Jacobson agreed yesterday to waive extradition proceedings and be returned to New York, where he will be imprisoned for his murder conviction and face charges of escaping from a city jail.

He was arrested Wednesday by officers of the Manhattan Beach police department, apparently as he was talking on a restaurant pay telephone to an official in the Brooklyn District Attorney's office.

According to California authorities, while Jacobson was talking to the Brooklyn district attorney's office, he apparently was making arrangements for turning himself in to the Los Angeles District Attorney's office in Santa Monica.

The investigator there called the Manhattan Beach police department, which is across the street from the restaurant where Jacobson was making his call. The department sent two of its officers to make the arrest.

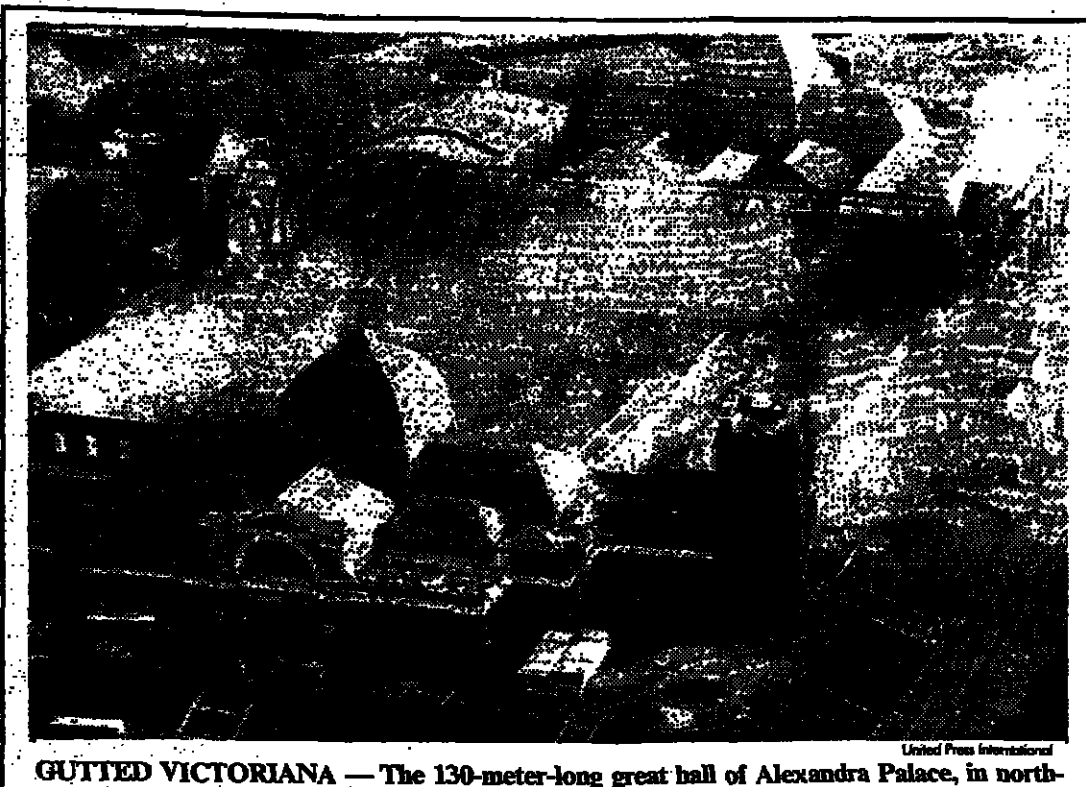
**'79 Fallout Level  
In South Pacific  
At 19-Year Low**

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July 11 (AP) — Fallout of radioactive strontium 90 monitored in New Zealand and the South Pacific last year was the lowest since recording of fallout was begun in 1960, according to a government study released today.

The annual radioactivity report of the New Zealand National Radiation Laboratory, released by Health Minister George Gair, covers the results of nine testing stations in New Zealand and the Pacific. It shows the average 1979 strontium 90 figure as less than 0.1 millibecquerels per square kilometer.

**Soviet Adventist  
Reported Held**

OCKHOLM, July 11 (AP) — A leader of a Soviet Adventist church has been arrested by Soviet authorities, apparently because of his religious activities, a Swedish newspaper reported today. The leader, 32, was arrested in Leningrad, the newspaper said. It was not clear what charges would be brought against him. The Adventist church is a Christian denomination that believes in the imminent return of Jesus Christ.



**GUTTED VICTORIANA** — The 130-meter-long great hall of Alexandra Palace, in northern London, smoldering after a blaze that mobilized more than 200 firemen Thursday. The glass-roofed monument, site of the world's first public television service, was opened in 1878.

## Note Tranquilizers Not Meant for Daily Use

### Valium Makers Agree to U.S. Warning

By Robert Reinhold  
WASHINGTON, July 11 (NYT) — The makers of Valium, Librium and other "minor" tranquilizers, which have become the most widely prescribed drugs in the world, have agreed to warn physicians that they are not meant to relieve the stress of everyday life.

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## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 11

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Aluminum Stock										Steel										Glass										12 Month Stock										High Low Div. In 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close										Glass										12 Month Stock										High Low Div. In 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close																													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

**July 11, 1980**  
(prices in local currencies)

### Eurocurrency Interest Rates

## Toronto Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds. All values unless noted in U.S.

High Low Close			
3772 Altd Price	\$20	19 1/2	19 1/4
1725 Astoria E	\$15 1/4	15	15 1/4
3388 Aero Ind	A		
7772 Altd Gas	A		
3388 Aero Ind	A		
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2410 Androm W	A		
7450 Altd Ind	A		
3482 Bank M S	\$24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
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مكتبة الأحمال



# Arts Travel Leisure

INTERNATIONAL  
Herald Tribune

# Weekend

## How the Beaubourg Gets the Hang of It

by Jonathan Kandell

PARIS — About a year ago, amid feverish preparations for a huge retrospective on Salvador Dali, the Centre National d'Art et de Culture Georges Pompidou sent a member of its curatorial staff on what surely must qualify as one of the more bizarre cloak-and-dagger missions in recent museum annals.

The official flew to Cleveland, checked in at a hotel and spent hours every day gazing at the Morse Collection of Dali paintings in the hope that the private museum's staff would take note of his devotion and introduce him to A. Reynolds Morse, the collector. The French visitor planned to befriend Morse and entreat him to end his Dali for the Centre Pompidou's giant exhibition.

Morse had already turned down more straightforward requests, even an appeal from the painter himself. And the farfetched scheme so flopped miserably that the Morse Collection staff simply failed to notice the resolute Frenchman.

The anecdote underscores the lengths to which a museum may resort to meet the demands of giant temporary exhibitions that are much in vogue in the art world nowadays. Exhibitions tend to overlap both in subject and in time. There are often key works in one museum's retrospective that might also be crucial for success of another, simultaneous exhibition, and with continuous requests, collectors are increasingly reluctant to lend out their sculptures and paintings for what can amount to six months or more each year.

"Ten, 15 years ago, there were not that many exhibitions," says Pontus Hulten, museum director at the Centre Pompidou, popularly known as the Beaubourg. "Collectors kind of had the idea of seeing their paintings and statues hanging temporarily in a good museum. They were happy to be asked. But now with this multiplying, museum directors have to deal with collectors that each request is a special case. It takes all the diplomacy and finesse one can manage. And sometimes, one even has to go to a collector in a very roundabout way, a bit of guile."

Under Hulten's direction, the three-year-old Centre Pompidou has been in the forefront in mounting large exhibitions. Besides the Dali show, it has been the first to mount a series of international art exhibitions, including Paris-Berlin, Paris-Moscow. The museum opened early in 1977 with the most complete exhibit ever of

the work of Marcel Duchamp. And in December, the Centre Pompidou will unveil yet another retrospective, on Realism between 1919 and 1939, including 320 paintings and sculptures by European and North American artists. Unfortunately, there are a half-dozen other important exhibits going on about the same time and covering roughly the same subject.

The East German museum in Dresden is staging a show on German realism during the 1930s, drawing mainly on the Smithsonian collection in Washington. There are two retrospectives later this year in Minneapolis and Chicago on German realism in the 1920s and 1930s. But the most conflictive show, as far as the Centre Pompidou's staff is concerned, is an Edward Hopper exhibition being held by the Whitney Museum in New York, beginning in September.

"It is inconceivable not to include any Hoppers in our Realist exhibit," says Jean Clair, curator of the Centre Pompidou's Museum of Modern Art. "The Whitney people, of course, have tried to get hold of all the works Hopper ever painted. They showed us no sympathy. On the contrary, I must say they were absolutely furious that we managed to obtain a few Hoppers. So now we have a situation where we are going to show in France for the first time works by American realist painters of the 1920s and 1930s — and the Whitney is refusing to lend us anything."

That the Centre Pompidou even managed to come up with four Hoppers is a tribute to the staff's mastery of the complicated gamesmanship involved in large retrospectives. One work came from a European collector who was impressed by the museum's argument that his painting would have much more impact in Paris than amid the scores of Hoppers in the Whitney. Another work came from the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which expects important loans from its French colleagues for future exhibitions in Boston.

Two paintings came from the Museum of Modern Art in New York, which in a Solomon judgment gave two other Hoppers to the Whitney. The relationship between MOMA and the Centre Pompidou has been a close one. The New York museum lent heavily to the Centre Pompidou's Paris-New York retrospective, and MOMA's giant Picasso show, running through September, includes about 25 works from the French museum's permanent collection.

"There is a lot of tit-for-tat in this business — you lend us this and we lend you that," says Hulten. "To play the game, a museum must have an important permanent collection and hold exhibitions frequently. There are museums



Picasso's "Les Femmes d'Alger" didn't make Beaubourg's show.

like the one in Copenhagen that has a wonderful permanent collection but does not stage temporary exhibitions. So it refuses most requests and you cannot do anything about it. And there are private museums whose founders write wills specifically forbidding that their collections be moved elsewhere even temporarily."

(The Barnes Foundation near Philadelphia, with its admirable collection of Cezanne and Matisse paintings, is an example.)

Beyond the general premise that a museum must be prepared to lend if it wants to borrow, there seem to be few steadfast rules involved in pulling off a large exhibition. Private collectors and museums have to be approached differently. Personal relations help, but sometimes even the friendliest contacts are of no avail.

The most difficult cases involve landmark works — paintings and sculptures that have

changed the direction of modern art. Even putting the question of the loan to the collector can be a major operation.

Hulten cites as his favorite example his frustrated efforts to convince MOMA to lend Picasso's "Les Femmes d'Alger" to the Centre Pompidou for its Paris-New York retrospective in 1977. Several years before the exhibition took place, he paid a visit to his colleagues at MOMA and mentioned to them that he was preparing a mammoth show on the Paris and New York art scene from the beginning of the century to the 1930s.

"I complained to them about the difficulties of finding key works, but I did not go all the way in this first meeting and single out the Picasso painting," Hulten recalls. "I just wanted to wait for them to get interested in the idea of the exhibition."

In subsequent meetings, and by telephone, he informally sounded out MOMA officials on the painting, but was gently rebuffed.

"All of us have a way of setting traps — well maybe traps is too strong a word really," says Hulten. "For example, saying that a painting cannot travel because it is so fragile, or claiming that the restorer refuses to even consider the request. Then you have to ask yourself whether the argument is authentic or just a smokescreen. I hardly ever take a 'no' for granted. I like to think of 'no' as 'maybe'."

"Then at one point of course, you have to go for broke," he adds. "And this is always done in a very formal letter which can be presented at a board meeting. It contains all the ritual praise for the exhibit and the painting we want. Promises that all precautions will be taken, all transport and insurance costs will be incurred, and that somebody will of course accompany the work on the plane."

Although the Centre Pompidou never was able to borrow the "Les Femmes d'Alger," Hulten's persistence did pay off in what seemed to be an equally difficult task — convincing MOMA to lend its Malevich collection for a century exhibit on the Russian painter.

The problem was that the Malevich paintings, like the works of many Russian artists after the Bolshevik Revolution, ended up in the West through mysterious circumstances, often smuggled out and later acquired by museums or private collectors without proof of ownership.

"When I asked my MOMA colleagues for their Malevich paintings, they said they could not lend them because somebody might show up at the exhibit and claim ownership or tie them up in a long legal process," recalls Hulten. "I reminded them that they had the works since the 1930s and that nobody had bothered them since then. But they told us we would have to come up with an idea."

The solution was to negotiate with the French government an arrangement under which the paintings were allowed to hang in the Centre Pompidou without officially having cleared customs. "If anybody had claimed ownership, they would be told that the works had never officially entered France," says Hulten.

Negotiating for loans from private collections can be even more complicated. In the past, collectors were eager to see their paintings hang in major exhibitions because they tended to add to the market value of the art works. But prices now seem to be soaring irrespective of how many times a painting appears in catalogs or exhibits. A growing number of collectors are seeking anonymity, for reasons of taxes, personal security or family inheritance quarrels.

"We are getting to the point where some collectors do not even bother to answer our letters of request," says Hulten. "One man even threatened to sue me if I wrote him again — certainly the most effective 'no' I have ever received." Increasingly, museum directors and their staffs are busy ferreting out friends and business contacts of collectors who own important works. When exhibitions involve contemporary works, the artist or his widow is often asked to intercede personally with the collectors.

"This can play an enormous psychological role particularly when the loans involve fragile works," says Alfred Pacquement, director of exhibitions at the Centre Pompidou, citing as an example the Mondrian collection in the Paris-New York show.

"We were able to get most of what we wanted thanks to the intervention of people who knew Mondrian very well toward the end of his life," Pacquement explains. "In his late period between 1940 and 1944 in New York, Mondrian often used adhesive tapes as part of his work — pasted on to the tableaux and very fragile. We had to get some of his friends to help us convince collectors that it was impossible to show Mondrian without showing his New York period. And even then, we had to provide unusual conditions — like agreeing to transport paintings with their own seats on a plane, or putting works behind protective glass or in their own temperature-controlled exhibition cases."

All these efforts in mounting large-scale exhibitions mean an enormous and growing investment in terms of a museum's financial and human resources. Transportation and insurance costs for individual art works can run into the thousands of dollars. At the Centre Pompidou, about 10 staff members are involved full-time in the acquisition of temporary loans. Exhibitions have to be planned further and further in advance. The Paris-Moscow exhibition took more than five years of planning. The coming exhibition on Realism was conceived two years in advance.

"There is a point that is reached in organizing an exhibit when reluctant collectors begin to realize it is going to be a major affair that they will not want to miss," says Hulten. "I can then go to them and say we have so much good art on display, and Madame So-and-So and Monsieur So-and-So have lent their paintings, so how about you? Still it is becoming more and more difficult. There is no pattern, just many special cases. So few visitors to a museum can even begin to realize how much work goes on before the nail is in the wall and the painting hung."

## A Huzzah for the Evolving Theater, and a Dissent

### Prince Revels in 'Sweeney Todd'

by Barbara Lovenheim

LONDON — He has been called the most innovative director on Broadway, the chief developer of the "concept musical" and a theatrical man of all seasons. He is Harold Prince and he is becoming a legend in his own time for translating unusual concepts into musical forms. But he likes to think of himself as a craftsman rather than a star.

"I'm a pragmatist. I do whatever I can to get the job done. I only talk the first day of rehearsals," the 50-year-old director, who was in London to direct the English production of "Sweeney Todd," the musical, which garnered eight Tony awards during its 16-month run on Broadway.



Director Prince, now in London.

He opened at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, this month to mixed reviews but acclaim for its technique. Set in 19th-century England, "Sweeney Todd" is a Victorian folk story about a barber who is unjustly convicted and transported to Australia by a wicked judge who covets his wife. The barber returns to London, assumes the name of Sweeney Todd, forms a partnership with a lusty maker of meat pies called Mrs. Lovett and proceeds to revenge himself on his persecutors by slitting the throats of his clients and turning them into meat pies.

Despite Prince's predilection for strange subjects, the tale did not interest him originally. He prodded into doing it by Stephen Sondheim, his musical alter ego, who saw Christopher Bond's play about Sweeney Todd at the Royal, Stratford East, in 1973. "It was the first time I presented Hal with an idea," said Sondheim, who was in London to direct the English production. "The play and characters seemed so exciting and singable that I decided to do it in a musical piece as though it were a libretto. Hal doesn't like melodrama or opera — these are my favorite forms — but after he heard some songs, he got excited and we ended up with Hugh Wheeler to do the book."

What finally inspired Prince was the potential of the story and the opportunity for social commentary. "I finally made it intrigue me by putting the story into a sociological environment which gave me something to root my consciousness in. I have a problem with melodrama — they have to have a role beyond the conventional chorus. The factory solved that problem for two and a half years of working on it. I love different venues — I'm more interested in places than linear stories," he said during a recent break.

To bring out the corruption of industrial Eng-

land, which oppresses Sweeney and the cast of characters who surround him, Prince and his collaborators devised a set that resembles a vast industrial warehouse. It is replete with moving cranes, catwalks, an overhead organist playing somber Brechtian-like tones, a soot-stained skylight and an ingenious barber's chair equipped with a chute that sends clean-shaven victims to their untimely death, accompanied by the searing screech of a factory whistle.

Characters from all walks of Victorian life wander through the set. Some actors take specific roles, all, a collective storyteller, relate the sad tale of Sweeney in dissonant but melodious songs.

What inspires Prince to dream up sets, scene changes and characters such as these remains something of a puzzle rooted deep in his imaginative soul. But it is his skill as a craftsman that enables him to realize his dreams.

"Hal sees the whole thing and once he has the concept he runs with it. He is creative but also well-organized," remarks Ruth Mitchell, his assistant director. Actors in the company describe Prince as a "dynamo" who swings between being "very gentle" and "very aggressive." He is also a perfectionist and a technician rather than a theorist.

"On the first day he read quotations to us about poverty in Victorian England," comments Sheila Hancock, who is playing the role of Mrs. Lovett. "But after that he became more interested in craft. He doesn't like to talk about motivation, but gives you the mechanics to express inner emotions. He gets them instinctively when he is directing, although he is receptive to ideas from us and not dogmatic."

Dennis Quilley, who plays the role of Sweeney, cites Prince's ability to direct singers as actors: "He's the best director for directing an actor through a musical number. He takes you through as though he is taking you through an acting scene. He has tireless energy and enthusiasm and understands to what degree music is part of acting. He makes actors confident of acting through sound — and makes singers conscious of the importance of dramatic action."

Prince's directing style is low-key but decisive. He seems to have an almost paternalistic relationship with his cast, giving frequent en-

couragement, making suggestions, asking for ideas and making firm but non-abrasive commands. "Let me hear the consonants. No one wants to listen to lyrics. You've got to make me listen," is a frequent direction. "Make it as real as you can. Do what feels natural," are others.

"I have an enormous respect for technique and a great impatience for people who are not prepared," Prince has remarked. "I have no patience whatsoever for indulgence, emotion, histrionics. Once you think of the theater as a practical business, as a job, you have a hell of a lot more fun."

Prince began his theater career as a stage manager for George Abbott in 1955 when he was 25 years old. The next year he co-produced "Pajama Game" with Robert E. Griffith and went on to co-produce "Damn Yankees," "New Girl in Town," "West Side Story" and "Fiddler on the Roof." After Griffith died in 1961, Prince went out on his own and produced "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum."

Shortly after, he began to direct as well, beginning with the little-known "A Family Affair" in 1962 and "She Loves Me" in 1963. In 1970 he began collaborating with Sondheim, who had done the music or lyrics or both for many of Prince's former productions. They have formed a partnership that threatens to become one of the most celebrated in musical history. Together they have created "Company," "Follies" and "A Little Night Music" as well as "Sweeney Todd."

"We have a genuine marriage — we think about theater in the small the same way and in the large the same way and only differ in the middle ways," says Sondheim. "Hal is the best director for me and I'd rather work with him than anyone else."

He is already working on the score for their next venture, a musical adaptation of "Merrily We Roll Along" that George Furst is adapting from a Kaufman and Hart play about kids growing up.

"It's going to be very different from our recent shows — more contemporary and traditional with more dialogue and fewer songs. Variety inspires me — I don't like to chew on the same bone twice," explains Prince. True to form, he means to keep his audiences guessing.



Gorelik, the scenic designer.

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — Mordcahai Gorelik, who belongs to the group of scenic designers who revolutionized American theatrical presentation, celebrated his 80th birthday recently by announcing that he is abandoning stagecraft for playwrighting.

A mild-mannered, soft-spoken man, Gorelik has been vacationing for a few weeks in London and Paris, where he discussed his change. The negligible state of the native drama has impelled him to take this leap, he said.

"The American stage today can boast of technical expertise. It has excellent artists and a sufficient number of competent directors and designers. But where are its plays?" he inquired, more in sorrow than in anger.

"Aside from imports from London, Broadway is specializing in reviving ancient musical comedies with a feeble farce or two to flavor the mess. Now and again a good new musical may arrive, but they come less frequently than they once did. As for the supposedly serious plays, they are so empty, so dull and so sterile that I seldom go. They seem completely disconnected from anything that is happening in the world. Even the movies and television occasionally relate to contemporary reality."

"I think so many extraordinary things are taking place in these chaotic times that I feel compelled to write about events that are changing the lives of millions. I have written two plays and just completed a third. The first received a university production, but publishers won't print plays before they have had New York productions. I'm trying to arrange that now, but believe me, it's uphill work."

Producers have lost the sense of adventure, it seems to him. "They are on the lookout for an assured box-office hit, though the vast number of failures prove that there is no such thing as an assured hit. There is the same risk in producing trash as there is in producing a play of quality. The Theater Guild at its start put on plays that the commercial managers shunned, plays by Pirandello, Shaw, O'Neill, Anderson and Weir. And that gamble brought it success and reputation."

"A few years ago I saw Max Frisch's play, 'Biedermann and the Firebugs,' in Switzerland and took a German copy home. I tried to find an adapter, but couldn't so I did the translation as best as I could. It finally achieved production



His setting for "Processional," by John Howard Lawson (1925).

and is now played in little theaters across the country."

Gorelik is an established author. His book, "New Theaters for Old," tracing the transition of theatrical technique since the century's beginning, is required reading for students and has remained in print for 30 years. Until three years ago he was professor of drama at the University of Illinois.

Born in Russia, he came to New York with his parents at the age of 6 and grew up on the Lower East Side. A painter of promise at 20, he was urged by a fellow artist to consider scenic design.

"I considered it by having a look at the Broadway theaters and one production swayed me," he remembered. "It was 'Redemption' with John Barrymore which Arthur Hopkins had directed and for which Robert Edmond Jones had done the decor. Jones' work was a revelation and I was able to obtain an appointment with him and showed him my sketches."

"He inspected them with a kind smile. He would take up one and say, 'Yes, this is Arthur Rackham.' Then he reached for another and looked at it and said, 'Craig.' Finally he turned to me and asked me: 'Have you ever heard the saying, 'A small thing, but my own? I had heard it and understood. Like most beginners, I was imitating those I admired. Later he gave me another interview and told me I had greatly improved and had found my way."

Another eminent scenic designer, Lee Simonson, a member of the Theater Guild Board, aided Gorelik, but in a curious, reluctant and roundabout fashion.

"I was doing scenery for Minsky burlesque shows," related Gorelik. "Simonson in a magazine article attacked my work and so violently that the editor offered me space to reply. I had heard that John Howard Lawson had written an expressionistic fantasy of American life in the form of a burlesque show. It was 'Processional' and the Guild had optioned it. I saw Lawson and he liked my proposed treatment, but told me that Simonson, being a Guild member, would, of course, design it. However, he suffered a nervous breakdown and, probably to atone for his harsh attack, suggested that I be called in. The show, presented as a jazz symphony of American satirizing racism and social injustice, was startlingly alive and novel. It is still remembered."

He was also associated with another band of hot-headed hopefuls, the Theater Union, which

staged radical melodramas in a ramshackle 14th Street theater, built before the Civil War. The Union company was planning to do Brecht's play "Mother Courage" and invited the playwright, then a refugee from Hitler's Germany, to attend.

"It was Brecht's first visit to America," said Gorelik. "He wore a workman's outfit as though it were a uniform. His head was closely shaven save for bangs on his forehead which stuck out from under his cap. He had a cheap cigar between his teeth. He knew only a few words of English, but he listened gravely to the reading of his translated text. When it was over he flew into a fit of temper, cursed everyone in German and stomped out. As I spoke German, I was delegated to get him back."

"I telephoned him. He was still seething, but set an appointment. He lived in a rooming house in a German-American district on upper Broadway. He wasn't in and I stood for an hour on the sidewalk waiting for him. Finally he happened along."

"Where have you been?" I asked. "I've been to the movies," he said. "You know some men take drugs to relax. I go to these trashy movies for the same reason. I've just sat through a double-bill of Westerns. I talked him into coming back to the Union people. But he was right, you know. The show was awful and a flop, the performance being as bad as the translation. After it closed he returned to Europe."

"When the war broke out he was back again and — he had taken a shine to me — we met and I tried to get him a production. We talked to Mike Todd about doing 'The Resizable Ascent of Arturo Ui,' his Hitler play, topical then. 'I like Todd,' he said. 'He looks like a gangster. He's the sort of man who gets things done.' Todd agreed on an off-Broadway production as a start. If it did well he would move it to Broadway. But when I explained that he would have to raise salaries, he called off the whole project."

"Brecht was furious. 'It's your fault, you with your East Side sentimentality about proper wages! That's the way he was. Ruthless and bothered by no scruples if it had to do with getting a play on. He knew he was somebody and he knew he was good and he wanted everyone to know it, too. No false modesty about it.'"

In taking to playwrighting, late though it may be, Gorelik is trying to rekindle the contagious excitement that flamed so high in the American theater when he made his debut on the scene.



Sheila Hancock as Mrs. Lovett and Denis Quilley as Sweeney Todd.







## Creative Voices in the Rubble of Ulster

by Andrew Finkel

**ELFAST** — To begin with, the questioner feels like a sharp lawyer intruding on family grief: "How have the writers in Northern Ireland responded to violence of their province?" Reticence is a natural response to the question. The answer is that the writers have been as fruitful in creativity as they have been in everything else.

The poet Michael Longley is understandably reticent to be too precise about the relation between the "Troubles" and the artistic life of the community (a life to which he ministers as a tutor of the Northern Irish Arts Council). Violence is there, impossible to ignore, just as love and landscape, John McGahon, a novelist and writer of short stories, is blunt: "There are bombs going off around you, you're going to write about sex in the suburbs," critic Edna Longley, Michael Longley's wife, writes of the Troubles as "the uncommensurate dimension of shared experience." To offend this dimension is frighteningly easy to articulate. "I feel I'm going to be killed," the poet Patrick Fiacco said, "and then again I know I trust those feelings."

Edna Longley helps to put these reactions in some kind of order. She is an editor at the staff Press, a young publishing house that is out a large portion of contemporary Irish writing and that is particularly interested in the platform it gives to new writers. She confirms an observation made by Michael Longley that the tension within the community is an edge even to work not directly about the Troubles — as if the ubiquity of tragedy and violence makes one more conscious and alive.

Similarly, the substance of the violence is not as best expressed in the language of blood and glass. The aesthetic challenge, she says, is not so different from the personal language of remaining sensitive in the face of a threat more disorienting than the bombing itself during World War II.

For the majority of writers, like ordinary people, it is too great a strain to respond emotionally to every incident. One approach is comic and satirical — laughing when by rights you should be sad. John McGahon's stories — "as near as the truth as the imperfect memory of a con-



Everyday street scene in Belfast.

## Goat Cheese the Hard Way

by Harriet Welty Rochefort

**RODELLA** France — Three generations of women are carrying on the family tradition of making cabecou (goat cheese) in their 150-year-old farmhouse here in the Lot region in western France. Situated just outside the town of Rodele, which is on the map because of a 13th-century church, the farmhouse is near a desolate, rocky area where goats graze little else — thrive.

Forty-year-old Monique Herelle, her mother and 78-year-old grandmother, Marie, have spent their lives on the family farm, making goat cheese and soybeans. Making a cabecou is a delicate task that they keep limited to 30 clients and two restaurants who rely on them.

At the time they started making goat cheese, they had added only two goats to the herd. "We just make cheese for pocket money," says George Herelle, a matter-of-fact man, who, along with the rest of the family, is convinced that anyone could find anything about the making of cheese in this art.

After, cheese-making on this scale is rapidly dying out. Most goat cheese found in Paris markets, for example, is made industrially and cannot be compared to the taste of the real thing.



Padraic Fiacco, poet and editor of anthology "The Wearing of the Black."

ate tribute of caricature on the Belfast of his childhood and the tortured city of today.

Similarly, more serious writers do not feel the need to provide a literary footnote to the day's bad news. Michael Longley believes that the Irish writer has a long-term commitment to define the Irishness but recalls an introduction he wrote for a handbook on the arts in Ulster at a time when the violence was at its peak: "The artist is not a super-journalist commenting with unflinching spontaneity on events immediately after they have happened... He needs time to allow the raw material of experience to settle."

The writer draws on this artistic well of filtered experience. Topicality is not a substitute for quality of style; propaganda is not art. Not everyone shares this confidence in the artistic procedure. For some, the tragedy of this province seems to have encroached on their very lives in a way that makes more distant reflection impossible. Such a man is Padraic Fiacco. At 56 he still retains his American accent — a souvenir of a childhood spent in New York's Hell's Kitchen to which his father, an IRA man on the run, fled when Fiacco was 5 years old.

After the war, he returned with his Irish-American bride to Belfast, a city far from the romantic expectations nourished in the Irish diaspora in New York. In 1946 he won the coveted AE Memorial Award in Dublin, the first of only two writers from the North to have done so. When Ulster erupted in the late 1960s, the trauma of his very early childhood surfaced as well. He suffered a nervous collapse and was separated from his wife. The emotional immediacy in his early poetry was now fully cocked and directed at the violence around him.

To some his preoccupations appear ghoulish. "The Wearing of the Black," an anthology that he edited of the works of more than 70 poets, was accused by many of being macabre and obsessive. Certainly it is a disturbing collection: No less than seven consecutive pages of poems by different people dwell on the accidental death of children by a stray bullet. Today, only six years after it was first published, it appears a monument to anguish and concern.

Fiacco sees himself temperamentally and stylistically removed from the main school of Ulster poetry, whose mentor was the English poet Philip Hobsbawm. From this group emerged Derek Mahon, Michael Longley, James Simmons and, probably the best-known of Ulster's poets, Seamus Heaney. According to Fiacco, for whom the most important event of his life was the war (from which his brother "came back but

didn't come back"), this later generation was most affected by the revolution of sexual mores.

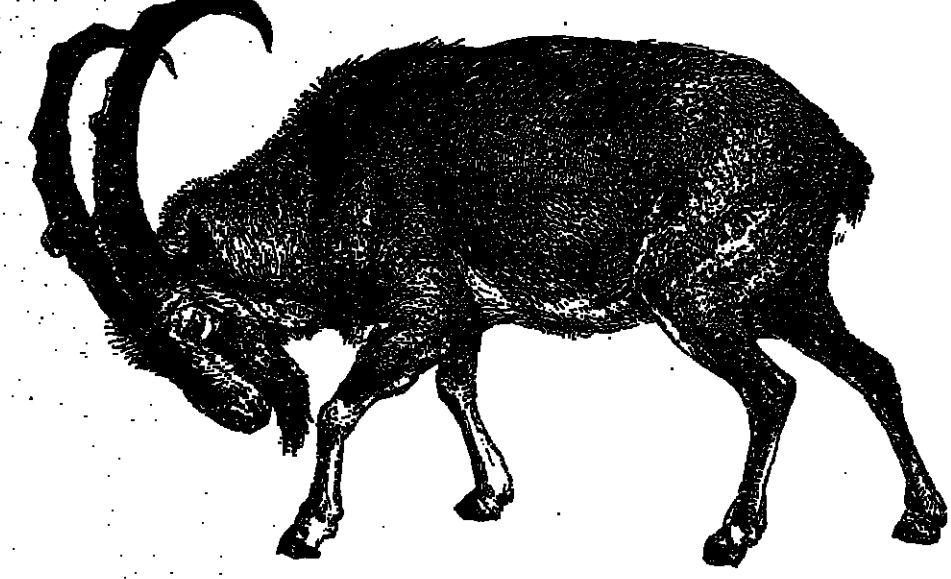
When this poetry focuses on the violence there is an ambivalence. For the Protestant writers this is the guilt of belonging to the dominant culture that allowed the situation to deteriorate; for the Catholic ones it is the inability to condemn or contribute to the fury of your own community ("Where to be saved you must only save face and whatever you say, say nothing," writes Heaney).

Fiacco has simplified his task by a blanket pessimism, confining himself to the bludgeoning effect of events. In less sincere or capable hands such an attitude would risk being hypocritical, an indulgence in violent imagery or a masochistic performance to provoke in yourself a reaction to events you think you ought to be able to feel but no longer do.

In Fiacco's case the simplification is not glib. It is paid for with his very life. He has been kicked near to death, lost his family, been harassed by soldiers. He tells the harrowing story of his second breakdown when a young poet he befriended was shot and killed for being a Catholic foreman in a Protestant factory. Every evening Fiacco goes to stay with his 85-year-old aunt in a part of town he would be safer to avoid. It is almost as if he disappears after dark to explore a terrain of cruelty that he finds rooted in his people and in himself. He makes no bones about a desire to leave Ireland after his explorations, which are to take the form of a *Missa Terribilis*, are finished.

Whatever the political solution — optimism here is hoping a full will continue, not that it will end in a peace — a decade of disturbances remains fixed in the psyche of an entire province. Anne Tannahill, speaking in front of a backdrop of incoming manuscripts, admits that perhaps the most moving writing about the Troubles has yet to appear.

In the meantime the best answer to the question of how Northern Ireland's writers have responded is, of course, the works of the writers themselves. A good anthology is "Poets From the North of Ireland," edited by Frank O'Riordan. "The Wearing of the Black," an anthology of Ulster "war" poetry, is edited by Padraic Fiacco. Both are published by Blackstaff Press, as is John McGahon's novel "The Confessions of Proinsias O'Toole" and his collection of short stories "Northern Myths and Other Stories." Blackstaff also publishes "The Selected Padraic Fiacco," Michael Longley's latest volume, "The Echo Gate" is published by Secker.



Although the Lacostes also mix goat cheese with cow milk, Mrs. Lacoste says, "I never sell a cheese which is not pure goat without informing my client. We have lots of people coming to the farm to buy and I always tell people what they are getting." Pure cheese can be bought for 17 francs the dozen; a mixture costs 15 francs but, says Mrs. Lacoste, most people are willing to pay the difference to have the pure product.

The Lacostes make their cheese the old-fashioned way, shunning industrial techniques such as collecting milk from different farms and then mixing and heating them. They have, however, devised such simple time-saving devices as *garde-mangers* to keep the flies off, and a system of multiple molds that makes the turning easier. Turning is essential to the process — if the cheese is not turned often or well enough, the

skin will not form evenly and will peel off too easily.

Says 73-year-old Rachelle Judicis, a Rocamadour storekeeper: "My mother-in-law had five goats and when I was young, I helped her make cabecous." "When I was a little girl, my mother would put the cabecou on the bread and the *caillots* (curdled milk) on top. Was it good? You can also just eat the curdled milk. It's good too." To make her living, Mrs. Judicis takes her truck and goes around to neighboring villages to sell cabecou and other wares.

The price of producing cheese on a small scale like this is high in terms of physical fatigue. Lacoste admits: "We are slaves to our work. We can never leave the farm. It's the sacrifice we make to earn our living."

## Travel

### Through New/Old Bruges

by Rona Dobson

**BRUGES**, Belgium — The city of Bruges takes a practical approach to its venerable past: Museums and churches are pampered assets, radiant with polish and rich in art objects imaginatively displayed; the medieval environment is cherished and protected so visitors can stroll over hump-backed bridges, alongside the canal, through gardens and courtyards linking history and art sites as if they had stepped backward in time to life on a human scale.

It hardly matters that the most picturesque little bridge was built only about 20 years ago or that the deep green waters of the canals tend to emit a deep green stagnant stench in summer. The bridge is built from genuinely old stones to a medieval design, and the city's engineers are working strenuously to clean up the canals.

"They've even been restocked with fish and the fish swim," says Bruno Van Dyck, an art teacher and part-time museum guide — whose name alone would entitle him to discuss art. "Old paintings right up to the 19th century often showed fishermen hanging lines out of windows or from the banks, but it's a new sight to us."

Such mundane details are irrelevant to entranced tourists who wander about Bruges as if exploring a theater setting. A flagged path, flowering bushes and an old stone dolphin fountain mark the entrance of the small Groeninge Museum, which was specially built to house some of the world's finest Flemish Primitives and draws about 120,000 visitors a year. The Memling Museum, too, has been kept to man-

ageable size within an area of the 16th-century Hospice of St. John, once a medieval hospital, and Memling's pale, pure faces are at ease against the dark paneling. The high-Gothic casket of Saint Ursula makes a dramatic centerpiece, decorated with Memling's paintings that illustrate the Saint's adventures — from setting off with an escort of a thousand virgins to the final massacre of all the maidens by crossbow at close range as their boats touch port.

Antique furniture and period-piece curiosities enhance the Groeninge Museum, but the approach across the antique cobbled court is a painful safari unless the visitor wears antique wooden clogs. Don't miss the gruesome thrill of gazing at a real guillotine, last used in the 19th century on a local resistance fighter by the French occupiers of Belgium, or the hefty cross-bows on the walls, so precisely depicted in Memling's story of Saint Ursula.

Bruges has glimpses of other eras as well.

Art Nouveau murals and paintings donated to the city by Frank Brangwyn, a Welsh artist born in Bruges, are housed in an upstairs suite of an 18th-century town mansion once known as the Frank Brangwyn Museum. His fame proved fleeting and visitors fickle, so it has recently been renovated and renamed the Arenis House in honor of former aristocratic owners. The Brangwyn work was moved upstairs, and a collection of 18th-century ceramics and copper artifacts moved in to the elegantly proportioned ballroom and salons on the ground floor.

Paintings of Bruges lining the walls, though no masterpieces, provide fascinating insights into 300 years of life in this small, self-sufficient city; they deserve to be complemented by more explanation and possibly some kind of architectural maquette of Bruges.

A marvelously Dickensian view of Bruges prison — today's institution has been rebuilt on the same site — shows prisoners massed behind bars, well-dressed gentlemen strolling across the courtyard on mercy missions or other errands; sun-filled 19th-century street scenes show women shoppers, milk pails strung from shoulder yokes, barefoot children playing in quiet squares; canal views show a boat by every house door.

Most of the works gloss over aspects of misery and bathe Bruges in sunshine. "Naturally," says Van Dyck, popping up again helpfully. "Paintings were commissioned by rich men for their drawing rooms, right? They didn't want to look at smelting wretches in the rain."

One genuinely happy artist, safely sheltered from the rain, exercising his talent in the public eye at a contemporary art center nearby, the Leerbuis, is sculptor Jules Demeulemeester, whose name means "master of the mill."

My grandfather was abandoned as a baby on the steps of a windmill, that's how I got my name," he explains, chipping away at limestone all day in his glass annex. "Most of the time I make mantelpieces for my bread and butter, but painting is my real art." He also makes nice little heraldic animals and amid the chunks of chimney stand small effigies of the Bruges Bear and a fantasy version — his own — of the Flemish Lion. "My grandmother was a gypsy, so I play the violin, too," says this man of many facets, leaping up to whisk a violin from its case and launching into a piece composed, of course, by himself.

He fills the cluttered sculpture den with jaunty music holding hints of melancholy, a medieval minstrel in a modern sculptor's smock, a living heraldic symbol of Bruges.

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# The art market

## Small Is Bountiful

by Souren Melikian

**L**ONDON — The sale of an Iranian manuscript with 100 miniatures executed in 1314 A.D. for the seemingly astronomical price of \$341,000 (about \$2.2 million) has focused attention on one of the most difficult problems of the art market: How is one to assess the financial value of a work described as unique—in this case rightly so?

In a way, every work of art is unique because no two works are ever created in absolutely identical form. Nonetheless, there are degrees of uniqueness. One great Van Gogh may, for example, be argued to be comparable to another great Van Gogh. But about four or five times a year, works that hardly have any parallel at all, and find none whatever in auction records, turn up. The Iranian manuscript was one of those.

It was produced nearly a century after the country had been overrun by the Mongol hordes, at a time when the sultans of the Mongol dynasty were becoming thoroughly Persianized. Uliyat Khodabande, whose predecessor Ghazan Khan had been the first to adopt Islam, was steeped in Iranian culture. So was his vizier Rashid ad-Din Fazlollah, who like most Iranian literati of his time would use Persian for correspondence and poetry and Arabic for scholarly or scientific writings. And Arabic he used to write the "Compendium of Histories," a sort of universal chronicle. The work was copied in two volumes by professional scribes and each of the volumes illustrated with miniatures, presumably at Tabriz. The first one, dated 1306, is now in the University Library at Edinburgh. The second volume, dated 1314, is the one that was sold on Tuesday.

These considerations alone would be enough to make the manuscript very special indeed. But there is more to it. The style or rather styles in which the miniatures are painted are unlike any others in the history of Iranian painting. In a few places, they betray awareness of Chinese painting, of which there must have been specimens in Tabriz—the seat of Mongol power in Iran—as a result of the intercourse between the Iranian branch of the Mongol dynasty and its Chinese branch.

Even though the resulting images have in fact little in common with the Chinese art, they are highly unusual. Others in the manuscript are, on the contrary, directly derived from the earlier Iranian tradition, but as hardly any early illustrated manuscripts from Iran have survived they are all the same, very special too.

To round it off nicely, the manuscript has a royal pedigree. A library seal stamped in the margin of a leaf shows that by the first half of the 15th century, it was in the library of Shah Rukh, the Timurid Sultan of Iran.

Needless to say, no manuscript similar to this one has ever come up in the market. One 14th-century volume of comparable magnitude was smuggled out of Iran at the turn of this century and ripped apart by a French dealer named Demotte. Some of its pages have been appearing at auction at wide intervals and one was sold at Sotheby's in April, 1978, for \$110,000.

Recently, another major manuscript of the Book of Kings commissioned in the second quarter of the 16th century by Shah Tahmasp of Iran was also up for sale. The volume had 278 miniatures and was in mint condition, including the binding, until the early 1970s. Its owner,

American millionaire Arthur Houghton, then started tearing it up and gave 78 leaves to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

According to some professional sources, the former Empress Farah of Iran eventually offered the chance of buying the whole manuscript, including those pages \$20 million—and turned it down. In November, 1976, seven leaves were sold at auction. Christie's, the most expensive one, sold for \$308,000. But, financially, this cannot be as a direct basis for putting a price on the manuscript sold Tuesday.

The Shah Tahmasp Book of Kings is a royal manuscript, likewise of paramount importance to Iranian art, but it is a far more beautiful one than the 14th-century manuscript. Its over 1,000 miniatures were intact.

On the other hand, the early period of the factors at work in the formative period of classical Persian miniature painting makes it immensely more valuable in terms of art history. Measured by that standard, its final value should be worth considerably more than the finer pages of the Book of Kings. Is one to say that the 14th-century work should have 100 times \$308,000? No. Or, 100 times \$110,000? The price of the 14th-century miniature, the Demotte manuscript? Although more sensible, I don't think so.

The debate can go on forever. But one thing is obvious—the figure of \$341,000, once quoted by Sotheby's as a possible price, is a far more realistic one. It is a far more realistic one, as was the case in April, 1978, when the same manuscript was sold at Sotheby's. It may partly reflect a general tendency of auction houses to give estimates on the most important items, saving painful arguments with the owner if a work of art sells poorly—which can happen in a very narrow market; in these spheres, potential buyers are few—and to him if it sells as it should. Low estimates may allow triumphal press releases on the "item trebled the presale estimate," which are the laid uncritically by the news agencies and read by the nonspecialized press, glorifying the image of the auction house.

Hours before the sale, the estimate had revised to "at least \$700,000" as I. Saidi, the director of the Department of Oriental Manuscripts, was saying privately—\$100,000 away from the actual knock price. This fairly good guess presumably came from talks with virtually all the potential buyers who would naturally have been in touch with the department at one time or another.

Was it brilliantly sold or just well sold even not terribly well sold? In this writer's opinion, the latter. The manuscript was disposed by the Royal Asiatic Society after having been in its possession since 1841 and having loaned to the British Museum for the last years. The controversy surrounding its sale, dramatized to its considerable extent, adding advertising to its extraordinary character, a work such as the 1314 manuscript, \$341,000 is not a great deal of money; that is only two amount paid last May in Paris for a manuscript with 50—of which 47 were not 100, miniatures, completed circa 1410.

In the upper end of the market, the Compendium of Histories may well be the season's buy, however difficult the rational determination of its financial value.



Detail from Rashid ad-Din manuscript showing Noah (and sons) in the Ark.

## Rauschenberg, Tamed And Untamable

by David Galloway

**D**UESSELDORF, West Germany — Few aspects of the arts in contemporary America are more remarkable than the degree to which the avant-garde comes to be established. One recalls, as symbolic moments, the Beat Generation glowing from the cover of "Cosmopolitan," a Lichtenstein comic-strip painting as a centerpiece of "Life," the Warhol retrospective at the Whitney Museum in 1971.

With increasing speed and efficiency, we transform our naughty Huck Finn into domesticated Tom Sawyers. In part, the process reflects the media's insatiable appetite for novelty, and the ease with which it can diffuse (and often defuse) even the most radical messages.

This metamorphosis is well-illustrated by the case of Robert Rauschenberg, once the premier enfant terrible of contemporary art. In 1955, in what would become one of his most controversial gestures, Rauschenberg took the pillow, sheet and patchwork quilt from his own bed, stapled them to a frame, and lavishly painted the upper half in bold, expressive strokes. When the piece was submitted to Spoleto's "Festival of Two Worlds" in 1958, horrified officials installed it in a storage room.

"Bed" was still considered shocking in 1964, when it returned to Italy for the Venice Biennale, though its notoriety had already been partly eclipsed by "Monogram," a stuffed goat girded by a tire and standing astride the remnants of a collage painting. The popular press clacked about the degradation of art, but Rauschenberg became the third American—after Whistler and Tobey—to receive the Biennale's grand prize for painting. In the years that followed, "Bed" and "Monogram" became two of the most extensively illustrated works of the post-war period, and rapidly acquired a kind of cozy familiarity.

In March of this year Berlin's Staatliche Kunsthalle opened a major retrospective consisting of more than 200 works by Rauschenberg and with a massive catalog heralding the former Huck Finn as "one of the greatest classicists of 20th-century art." On view until mid-July at the Kunsthalle in Dusseldorf, the exhibition will travel to the Louisiana Museum near Copenhagen (October-November), then to Frankfurt (December-January) and Munich (February-March, 1981).

The itinerary is ambitious, and it is a tribute to the Berlin organizers that in a time of notoriously rising insurance and shipping costs they could choreograph a yearlong tour of so many major works. Many are from the collections of Rauschenberg's dealers, Ilseana Sonnabend and Leo Castelli; others from the collection of the artist; and a number of key pieces from museums in Dusseldorf, Essen and Cologne.

It is not entirely coincidental that this major tribute to an American artist should be "made in Germany," or that the Museum Ludwig should boast such a definitive piece as "Black Market" (1961), one of the so-called "combine paintings" in which Rauschenberg fused painting, collage and found objects.

Such complex visual statements amply illustrate the artist's desire to act "in the gap between life and art." They also reveal his debts to the modern traditions of Abstract Expressionism and Dadaism—alliances appreciated by European viewers at a time when many American critics were clumsily trying to slot Rauschenberg into the Pop Art vogue. In contrast to Warhol, whose reputation was made in New York, Rauschenberg was first defined as a major artist in the European context—through the Venice Biennale, his retrospective at London's Whitechapel Gallery in 1964, followed by major exhibitions in Krefeld and Berlin. For years Rauschenberg headed the list of contemporary art investments compiled annually by Germany's economics magazine "Kapital"—until he was nudged from first to second place in 1979 by Joseph Beuys.

What Rauschenberg shared with his Pop contemporaries was an interest in blatantly literal images and objects. "A pair of socks," he once remarked, "is no less suitable to make a painting with than wood, nails, turpentine, oil and

fabric." Real objects—a stuffed rooster or an eagle, a telephone directory, street signs—play a definitive role in the combines, and preformed imagery from magazines, newspapers and other non-art sources become dominant in the mid-1960s, when Rauschenberg concentrates on silk-screened paintings.

If there are casual resemblances to the Pop vocabulary, there are major differences as well, for where Lichtenstein or Warhol tended to isolate, magnify and thus abstract a single banal image, Rauschenberg's compositions celebrated a multiplicity of visual signs. His vision invited a rendezvous of objects with the most diverse origins, formally organized according to what he termed "an extremely complex random order." In part, the conjunction of imagery sprang logically from the urban experience Rauschenberg explored after settling in New York in 1950. It also owed an immeasurable debt to his own participation in happenings and multimedia events, his long-term collaborations with John Cage and Merce Cunningham.

As an inventory of human gestures, Rauschenberg's imagery is prodigiously broad and inclusive, yet certain clusters emerge to establish recurrent motifs of domestic trivia, urban detritus, technology, athletics and the distortions imposed on the art of the past through techniques of mass reproduction. The formal fusion of those elements is often reminiscent of the work of Kurt Schwitters, who felt that by reusing and recycling urban debris one could also "redeem" it.

For Rauschenberg the process has sometimes had explicit political implications—as in his numerous portraits of John Kennedy, his "Earth Day" poster, his recurrent allusions to militarism. It may also reflect on cultures of the past, as in the masterful series of drawings Rauschenberg made as illustrations to Dante's "Inferno," in which the experience of the poem is directly related to the contemporary urban landscape.

In the Dante drawings, as so often in this sweeping exhibition, one is struck by the artist's breadth of vision and generosity of spirit. It would be too facile to depict the city as an "inferno" of alienation and decay; Rauschenberg shows us that frightening dimension, but also reminds us that the city makes possible an endless range of human achievements.

There is a huge, contagious embrace of life in Rauschenberg's vision—not only in its literal subjects, but in the ecstatic use of material: of traditional paint and canvas as well as an unconventional pair of socks, of gas and mud and tennis shoes, the delicate silks and gauzy cottons of the "Hoarfrost" series, of wooden doors, car parts, radios and clocks. Among the works that emerge with surprising strength and authority from the current retrospective are the "Cardboard" series, the artist produced in 1971 by flattening, refolding and stapling used cardboard boxes. Reductive, meditative, curiously elegant, they are far more compelling than the glossy fabric collages on mirror and Plexiglas of the late 1970s. Two of the more recent works—"Phoenix" (1977) and "Hog Heaven" (1978)—incorporate rubber tires, and both seem pale quotations from Rauschenberg's own monumental "Monogram."

Normally Rauschenberg quotes himself to better effect, and then not frequently, for others seem ready enough to do the job for him. When he has not directly influenced contemporary art developments, he has frequently anticipated them—in white-on-white paintings (1951), the first use of fabric collage as a basic compositional element (1953), the brilliant conceptual gesture of "Erased de Kooning Drawing" (1953), the incorporation of comic strips in paintings (1955), the development of assemblage, combine and transfer-printing techniques, and an intense involvement with performance events. As the current retrospective repeatedly testifies, his is a polyphonic art, but its many voices are controlled by exacting esthetic and humanistic standards.

A lavishly illustrated 397-page catalog, with texts in German and slightly scrambled English, is available for 20 marks (plus postage) from the Staatliche Kunsthalle, Berlin, or any of the other participating museums.



"The Fernando Circus" by Toulouse-Lautrec, dated 1888.

## Toulouse-Lautrec at Home

by Michael Gibson

**A**LBi, France — The heart of Albi is the fortress cathedral that sits on a steep hill over the Tarn river like a blunt-nosed old tanker, built of melon golden brick and buttressed all around by ranks of three-stage rockets (brick too) that half melt into its flanks. Building began in 1282 in the city that gave the condemned Cathar movement one of its names—"Albigensian"—and the cathedral, like a glowing, armor-plated warrior, was consecrated two centuries later, in 1480.

Built in the same spirit, and sitting in its shadow, is the archbishop's palace, whose spacious, ornate garden is a single boxwood pattern highlighted by multicolored flowers. Below that the Tarn flows over the weir that channeled water to the mill of the cathedral chapter, and between the brick pillars of several ancient, vaulting bridges.

Albi is an astonishing city, almost more Italian than French, more city-state than provincial town. It is also the birthplace of Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec (1864-1901), and the splendid archbishopric today, thanks to a gift made by the painter's mother after his death, has become the Toulouse-Lautrec Museum, with a treasure of 600 items, including 214 paintings and his complete graphic work.

It was this treasure that attracted the curators of the Art Institute of Chicago when they started organizing a Lautrec exhibition last year. They got in touch with the people in Albi and asked for a loan of 40 paintings. "Why not?" came the answer. "This year we lend you 40 paintings, next year you lend 40 to us!"

As a result the Toulouse-Lautrec Museum will be showing not 40 but 59 paintings loaned by the Art Institute (to Aug. 31): impressionists mostly, like Monet, Renoir, Sisley, Mary Cassatt, Berthe Morisot, Pissarro, Bazille; but also some forerunners like Manet and Whistler, and contemporary sympathizers like Cezanne, Van Gogh, Gauguin or Toulouse-Lautrec himself. In addition to the works requested by Albi, the Art Institute suggested sending a selection of works by American artists of the same period, some of them less well known to the French public: Childé Hassam, Winslow Homer, George Inness, Theodore Robinson and John Singer Sargent.

The works are mostly first rate, and all of them are of great interest. There is an admirable riverside painting by Monet, with strong contrasts of light and shade, some tough and humane portraits by Lautrec (as well as a caustic circus scene), a vigorous evocation of movement on the racetrack by Manet, a deliciously refined croquet scene by Winslow Homer, not at all impressionistic and painted the year after the Civil War, a monumental view of the sea from L'Estaque by Cezanne...and there is no reason to stop the enumeration, since practically every item calls for attention and comment.

But visitors to the show will also feel the powerful magnet of Lautrec's presence in the neighboring rooms. The modest municipal museum

in Albi (a small town that Chicago could swallow whole and never notice) was appropriately renamed Musée Toulouse-Lautrec, and the quality of the works donated by the painter's mother is overwhelming.

What Lautrec brings to the art of his period is already a form of expressionism. His own destiny had made him into someone so utterly marginal, so far removed from all social norms that he could see without hindrance the full scope and the naked humanity of every being he met.

Lautrec had a flawless eye for character and for the destiny it carries with it. Time and again, looking at his work, one can be reminded of Guy de Maupassant, whose short stories portrayed lives locked into the trap of circumstance. The suffering figure of his mother, the farm laborer at Ceyleran, the "modiste" sitting in the train, each one could step out of one of those stories—a story of hopes and disasters and stunned submission or rebellion—and each one carries, in the cast of his face or the slant of his shoulder, the stamp of his destiny, as do the men and women portrayed by Rembrandt.

Lautrec's friend Maurice Joyant, presenting the collection to the museum in 1922, declared that "He would often have preferred to portray great ladies, duchesses and artists of renown—but from the outset an irreparable misunderstanding would appear on the one hand the fear of being shown in an unfavorable light, on the other the apprehension of a man who did not care to be regarded as a freak."

Joyant was probably trying to make Lautrec's searing work more appealing to the local dignitaries, for it seems certain that Lautrec would never have been happy working in the socially acceptable style so elegantly represented by his contemporary Laszlo. His concern was clearly with expression, not with norms, and sometimes he went so far that the other side struck back: the museum has a ceramic portrait of singer Yvette Guilbert that Lautrec did on commission. He brought it to her to sign in the flesh clay. "Little Monster!" she wrote above her signature, "You have made a horror out of me! Lautrec, without batting an eyelash, took it away and had the whole thing baked for eternity."

Also in southwestern France, at Montauban, 72 kilometers south of Albi, an exhibition is being devoted to Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres who was born in that city in 1780 and died in Paris in 1867, when Lautrec was 3. The Montauban show at the Musée Ingres (to Sept. 7) offers 116 items by Ingres himself and about as many by painters who are given here as belonging to his artistic posterity: Chassériau, Gerome, Puvion de Chavannes, Bouguereau, Gustave Moreau, Degas, Renoir, Maillol, Matisse, Picasso, Modigliani...and quite a few others.

The second part of the show is a bit of a hodge-podge, as though odds and ends by Picasso, Matisse, Modigliani etc. had been picked up wherever they were handy and popped into the catalog. The works by Ingres, on the other hand, are predominantly from the museum's own store, but with significant additions from other French museums including the Louvre.

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## Galleries in London

**L**ONDON — Current London exhibitions exemplify a wide range of attitudes to landscape painting. Lydia Chamberlain, a painter

er from Washington, D.C., whose first London show continues till July 31 at Chastelain European Arts, 17 Eccleston Street, S.W.1, uses blocks of decorative enamel-like color to portray Dumbarton and Ravello, Prout's Neck, Maine, morning at Westport Beach, afternoon in Bermuda, evening at Chatham, Mass.

Andrew Wyeth, on the other hand, foregoes color almost entirely in his overpoweringly realist tempera paintings, which seem to me to have undertones of menace, no matter how innocent the theme. His first major show in Europe, and generously supported by the Republic National Bank of New York and Trade Development Bank, runs at the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1 until the end of August. Works so obsessively detailed as Wyeth's suffer when shown in such quantity, since the eye is drawn from one picture to the next without devoting sufficient time to reading any one image in depth.

The young Canadian painter Leslie Reid has for the past two years been working in the south of France. The centerpiece of her exhibition at the Canada House Gal-

lery, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1 until July 23 is a series of seven large landscapes in acrylic. Trees, farm buildings, fields shimmer behind a screen of vibrant light in the palest shades of olive, blue-gray and coral, like so many ghostly Monets, and show a possible meeting point between the figurative landscape and color-field abstractionism.

An imaginary Orient and a preoccupation with Love, Sleep and Death personified are the marks of turn-of-the-century art. In *Fin-de-Siècle*, a fine compilation of Symbolist, Vienna Secession, 1900 Salons and Academy, and Belle Epoque painting and sculpture, David Hughes and the Louise Whitford Gallery, 25A Lowndes Street, S.W.1 have mounted a sumptuous show. Major works include Tzuc's "Joane Princeess Oriente," Camper's enchanting nude personification of Sleep—"L'Enlèvement," Rochegrosse's "Egyptian Beauty" in an Egyptian style frame designed by the painter, Wilhelm Liebig's Secession work "Tod und Dämmerung" in its Hoffmann beaten-copper frame, and a magnificent Symbolist "Apotheosis" by Sergius Hrubý. The show runs throughout July.

There could be no greater contrast than that between fine ornamentation and the extreme simplicity of the later Matisse. At Waddington, 25 Cork Street, until Aug. 2, Henri Matisse (1869-1954) is represented by nine paintings, three paper cutouts and illustrated books. Nothing better exemplify Matisse's intention—"I believe my role provide calm"—than this selection.

Finally—two sculpture show young and comparatively unknown artists. At Aberbach Fine Arts, Savile Row, W.1 until Aug. 1, show of Master Masks by Jeffers (b. 1957). Masters who inspired these excellent polychrome sculptures include Van Gogh, P. so, Munch and Lindner. At As Flowers, 11 Tottenham Mews, until July 26, Dave King sets deviously simple abstract constructed in wood against or upon the interplay of shadow and substance. These are serious major works aiming to fulfill the promise of his first one-man show, 10 years ago at the same gallery.

—Max Wykes

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Like a good detective, Martin then proceeds to build up a body of evidence. There is a print in reverse of the scene that was done in 1613 by an artist called Jacob Matham. It is dedicated to Nicholas Rockox and carries a Latin verse mentioning Samson. Obviously, the print must have been made after the very painting listed in the inventory as being by Rubens.

The hard-cover catalog written by Gregory Martin, who spent 10 years on the curatorial staff of the National Gallery before joining Christie's, reads like a masterpiece in scholarly argumentation, sufficiently cautious to convince anyone that the author does not rush to conclusions but so brilliantly articulated as to induce the reader to reject doubts for himself.

While the Museum authorities clearly did not need to be convinced or reassured about a painting that has nothing of Rubens' typical style of the later period, laymen do. The hard-cover catalog written by Gregory Martin, who spent 10 years on the curatorial staff of the

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The second piece of evidence, painting by Franz Francken Younger painted ca. 1630-35, now hangs in the Alte Pinakothek in Munich. It shows the inside of a Flemish house with a painting hanging over the mantelpiece that looks like the painting sold in London.

The wording of the catalog is supremely skillful. It never more than that which can be proved, leaving all inferences logical links to the reader. Christie's refusal to quote any name before the auction, that the Rubens sale was not plain sailing.



**BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS**

**Pullman Board Rejects McDermott Offer**  
CHICAGO, July 11 (UPI) — The directors of Pullman decided a tender offer by J. Ray McDermott & Co. to buy 2 million shares of Pullman common stock should be rejected, the board announced yesterday.

**Brown, Boveri Lands Nigerian Turbine Order**  
MANNHEIM, West Germany, July 11 (AP-DJ) — Brown, Boveri & Cie., the West German unit of the Swiss electrical and engineering group, has been awarded a contract valued at more than 200 million Deutsche marks for construction of a 470-megawatt gas turbine generating plant by the National Electric Power Authority of Nigeria.

**Cities Service Group Finds Oil in Suez Gulf**  
TULSA, Okla., July 11 (AP-DJ) — Cities Service has found oil offshore the southwest coast of the Gulf of Suez, the oil company said today. The well flowed at a rate of 1,975 barrels daily through a 7/8-inch opening on a well test.

**Italy's STET Group to Suspend Dividend**  
ROME, July 11 (AP-DJ) — Societa Finanziaria Telefonica per Azioni (STET), Italy's state telecommunications holding company, announced today that for the first time in its history it is planning to suspend its dividend because of the sharp fall in 1979 profits.

**U.S. Truck Tax May Slow Japan's Cars**  
By Hobart Rowen  
WASHINGTON, July 11 (UPI) — A possible reduction in the recently imposed light-truck tax may point the way to an eventual voluntary agreement with Japan under which Japan would reduce its auto exports to the United States, informed officials said yesterday.

**U.S. to Proceed With Drill Leases in Beaufort Sea**  
WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP) — U.S. Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus gave the go-ahead yesterday for the issuance of leases for oil and gas drilling in Alaska's Beaufort Sea.

**U.S. Synthetic-Fuels Program Perks Interest in Stocks**  
By Robert J. Cole  
NEW YORK, July 11 (NYT) — The government's synthetic-fuels program has touched off a new flurry of interest in companies most likely to benefit. The Department of Energy, in the first contracts to be announced, has just awarded \$200 million for 110 projects, many of them feasibility studies.

**U.S. Synthetic-Fuels Program Perks Interest in Stocks**  
Alexander Blanton, who follows machinery companies for Merrill Lynch, has distilled the list of stocks that he expects to benefit to include engineering and construction companies that do work on coal mines, processing plants, pipelines and infrastructure.

**U.S. Synthetic-Fuels Program Perks Interest in Stocks**  
Others certain to participate include producers of construction and mining machinery, cooling towers, storage tanks, pressure vessels, compressors, pumps, valves, instrumentation, controls, heat exchangers, heaters, boilers and material-handling equipment for moving coal.

**U.S. Synthetic-Fuels Program Perks Interest in Stocks**  
The first beneficiaries, he said, would be the engineering and construction companies that win contracts for the new plants. Assuming

**\$1-Billion Sought**

**Chrysler May Need to Tap Further U.S. Aid This Year**

DETROIT, July 11 (AP-DJ) — Chrysler has privately told the government and its own consultants that it may need to tap as much as \$1 billion in U.S. debt guarantees by the end of the year, substantially more than previously expected.

Sources said the revised estimates, roughly \$250 million higher than the automaker has mentioned publicly, reflect the company's larger-than-anticipated losses so far this year and increasing concern over how quickly the depressed industry's sales will start to pick up. Although a final decision on the matter may be several months away, the sources said, discussions already are under way concerning the \$1-billion figure.

**Not Anticipated**  
Chrysler, as previously reported, last month used up \$500 million of the total \$1.5 billion of guarantees that it has available from the federal government and announced it plans to tap another \$250-to-\$300 million at the end of this month, but said at the time that it did not anticipate further use of guarantees until 1981.

**Mondale to Nigeria**  
WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP) — Vice President Walter Mondale will head a U.S. delegation to Nigeria later this month to discuss trade and energy issues, the White House announced today.

**W. German Sales Post 1.5% Rise Over Year**  
WIESBADEN, West Germany, July 11 (AP-DJ) — West German retail sales posted a year-to-year rise of 1.5 percent in May, the Federal Statistics Office announced today.

**Japan's Price Index Falls**  
TOKYO, July 11 (Reuters) — Japan's wholesale price index fell a slight 0.1 percent in June to an unadjusted 133.0, with a base year of 1975, after a 0.2 percent decline in May, the Bank of Japan said.

**China, Japan Set Joint Oil Project**  
TOKYO, July 11 (UPI) — China will start test drilling for oil in Bohai Bay in October with Japan, trade sources said today. It would be the first time China has engaged in joint underwater exploration with another country, they said.

**Amex Unit to Merge Into Futures Market**  
NEW YORK, July 11 (AP-DJ) — Members of the American Commodity Exchange, a unit of the American Stock Exchange, voted to merge into the membership of the New York Futures Exchange and to dissolve the ACE.

**Amex Unit to Merge Into Futures Market**  
The merger will take place within roughly 60 days, pending approval by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Tuesday of the NYFE's applications to trade Treasury bonds and Treasury bills.

**Amex Unit to Merge Into Futures Market**  
The Value Line Investment Survey continually reports on more than 1700 American stocks. It provides a vast amount of statistical history and forecasts, all of which are reduced by Value Line's computer-based programs to two simple, easy-to-apply indices: (1) The rank for Timeliness (Relative Price Performance of the stock in the Next 12 Months) and (2) the rating for Safety (Price Stability of the stock plus financial strength of the company).

**Amex Unit to Merge Into Futures Market**  
An introductory subscription to The Value Line Survey brings you as a BONUS Value Line's 2000-page Investors Reference Service, with the latest full-page reports, rankings, and ratings on over 1700 stocks, together with the 98-page guide, "Evaluating Common Stocks." Then, every week for 12 weeks you will receive new reports on about 130 stocks, which update and replace the corresponding reports in your Reference Service—for just \$55, about half the regular rate, providing you have not had a subscription in the past two years. Send payment along with name and address together with this ad to Dept. 813C02.

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**Redcoat Airlines Opts for Lighter Loads**

LONDON, July 11 (AP-DJ) — Redcoat Cargo Airlines is trying to get an old idea off the ground again — the dirigible.  
In an attempt to overcome the rising cost and increasingly uncertain supply of fuel, the small cargo airline has signed an agreement with Airship Industries to buy four helium airships at \$4 million each by 1984.

**Earnings Preview Sees 2d Quarter Fall**  
NEW YORK, July 11 (AP-DJ) — Investors have not much longer to wait to learn whether the earnings expectations behind their buying decisions hit the mark. The reporting season for second quarter profits is here and many market strategists believe that investors' reactions will set the market's near-term course.

**U.K. Inflation Seen Declining By Late Autumn**  
LONDON, July 11 (UPI) — The government has predicted a drop of more than 5 percentage points in Britain's high inflation rate, to 16.5 percent, by November.

**U.K. Inflation Seen Declining By Late Autumn**  
Speaking in Parliament yesterday, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe said: "By any standards, inflation at that figure with unemployment at its present level [6.7 percent] is an unattractive prospect. But I feel the foundations for the country's industrial recovery have now been laid."

**U.K. Inflation Seen Declining By Late Autumn**  
Sir Geoffrey spoke in a debate on a Labor motion censuring the Conservative government's economic policies. The censure motion was defeated by 305-247.

**U.K. Inflation Seen Declining By Late Autumn**  
Sir Geoffrey said, "There already are signs that the government's economic strategy is working. The position we lay before the House is that the money supply growth is under control. There are signs that inflation is about to be moving down."

**U.K. Inflation Seen Declining By Late Autumn**  
"But it is vital," he said, "that we maintain control over public sector borrowing and government spending." Inflation in Britain currently is 21.9 percent.

**U.K. Inflation Seen Declining By Late Autumn**  
The Dow Jones industrial average gained 5.21 points to close at 891.13. Advances led declines three to two as turnover slowed to 38 million shares from 43.73 million yesterday.

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**Oil Strike Sparks Late NYSE Surge**

NEW YORK, July 11 (Reuters) — An oil discovery off Newfoundland sparked a late rally in the oil group and helped lift New York stock market prices overall, but turnover slowed from recent levels.

**Oil Strike Sparks Late NYSE Surge**  
A cut in the prime rate by Citibank to 11 1/4 percent from 11 1/2 percent helped stocks overcome early weakness, but prices held steady most of the day until the news of the oil find.

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**Great Britain and Commonwealth stamps up 66.3% in 1 year**

Investors in stamps have had a great year again. This is shown by the second annual review of stamp prices recently published by the independent researchers P.E. Consulting Group.  
They found that a random 200 Great Britain and Commonwealth stamps rose by an average of 66.3% between 1979 and 1980 catalogue prices. The average for stamps in a wide selection of countries was 31.1%.

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**CURRENCY RATES**  
Bank exchange rates for July 11, 1980, excluding bank service charges

Currency	Per \$100	Currency	Per \$100
Belgium (B) Franc	23.46	Swiss Franc	7.20
Canada (C) Dollar	1.31	U.S. Dollar	1.00
Denmark (D) Krone	6.46	West German Mark	3.36
France (F) Franc	6.55	Yen (Y)	163.60
Germany (G) Mark	3.36		
Italy (I) Lira	2036.26		
Japan (J) Yen	163.60		
Netherlands (N) Guilder	2.20		
Sweden (S) Krona	4.66		
Switzerland (S) Franc	7.20		
U.K. (P) Pound	0.76		

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## Does U.S. Grain Embargo Make Sense?

tives to the increasing danger of military confrontation.

He contends that the opposite policy of trying to block Soviet economic advance is sharply counter to Western interests. This is particularly true in energy, he says, because such a policy would force the Russians and their satellites to look to the oil market. That addi-

ditional pressure on the market, he adds, would aggravate economic conditions in the West. "Any policy that seeks to reduce the Soviet Union's access to energy at home," he says, "practically invites the Red Army to the Persian Gulf and con-

He says that the hope that the United States can outspend, outbuild and outresearch the Russians on military hardware and nuclear technology is both extremely costly to the U.S. economy and vain —

## Wall Street Waits

*For Henry Kaufman*

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP)—Henry Kaufman is a Salomon Brothers partner whose weekly observations on interest rates now are so eagerly awaited that murder let-

so eagerly awaited that market letters of competing New York investment houses are at times compelled to quote him.

It is not really surprising: Mr. Kaufman has an amazingly accurate record of pinpointing the key turning points of the U.S. economy. Back in mid-December, 1978, when

most other economists were confidently predicting a 1979 recession (that never came), Mr. Kaufman instead said that inflation and heavy demands for credit would push interest rates to double-digit speeds.

Actually, Mr. Kaufman has been right on the money for a long time. But he was not picked up by the popular press and radio-TV commentators until last year's forecasts

**Henry Kaufman**

In response to Mr. Kaufman's speech, stocks prices collapsed 18 points in two minutes of selling.

### Interest Rates

When he said in mid-April that interest rates had just about touched their peak at 20 percent, it

became a self-fulfilling prophecy. Bond prices, which had been deeply depressed as interest rates skyrocketed, reversed themselves, and a spectacular rally ensued.

Mr. Kaufman modestly soft-pedals the market effect of his comments, saying that the "fundamental direction of events is not determined by a Henry Kaufman or by any other market participant. I do

But nobody in Wall Street seems able to match his instinct for timing — so crucial in financial affairs — and to be able to articulate it: so

Three weeks before the White House and the Federal Reserve acted on March 14 to pull the nation out of an imminent financial panic, the *Washington Post* reported that the good news was the good news.

Mr. Kaufman warned in a Los Angeles speech that "we are lurching towards a national economic emergency."

## REPORTS

National Detroit		
2nd Quar	1978	1979
Oper. Net ....	20.17	18.85
Per Share .....	1.65	1.57

Net Income ...	18.17	17.72	Washington is a "piecemeal" instead of a comprehensive approach as the nation gets caught in swirl of a presidential election campaign. Thus, in just the last
Per Share.....	1.49	1.47	
1st Half	1988	1979	
Oper. Net ....	39.36	39.75	
Per Share.....	3.22	3.29	
Net Income ...	35.62	36.92	

Per Share.....	2.92	3.06	weeks time, he notes, interest have turned up again, "reflecting the talk in Washington about cuts."
<b>Safeway Stores</b>			
2nd Quar	1980	1979	
Revenue.....	3,350.	3,130.	
Profits.....	37.70	42.52	
Per Share	1.44	1.63	<b>A Coordinated Approach</b>

	1974 1st Half	1975 1979
Revenue.....	6,610.	6,160.
Profits.....	50.20	65.61
Per Share.....	1.92	2.51

**Whitpool**

2nd Quarter	1980	1979
Revenue.....	\$18.1	619.3
Profits.....	12.26	27.82
Per Share.....	0.33	0.77
1st Half	1980	1979
Revenue.....	1,100.	1,100.

Profits .....	34.57	54.33
Per Share .....	0.95	1.50

**West Germany**  
**Flick Industrieverwaltung**

Year	1979	1978
Profits .....	2.5	2.20
Per Share .....	0.55	0.50

Revenue.....	9,540.	8,290.	on these issues," he says.
Profits.....	81.6	72.8	Inevitably, Mr. Kaufman

Mobil Oil Ag		
Year	1977	1978
Revenue.....	6,790.	5,170.
Profits.....	305.0	169.5

**E. Germany Builds  
Lignite-Fired Plant**

BERLIN, July 11 (Reuters) — East Germany has completed plans for a new lignite-fired power plant during the inflation of the last years.

Some consumers in the last months have held back on spending and have started to save money, Mr. Kaufman believes they will

It said the 14th and final block of

the plant at Boxberg, in the southern brown-coal belt, went into action on June 30.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Make Sense?

tives to the increasing danger of military confrontation.


He contends that the opposite policy of trying to block Soviet economic advance is sharply counter to Western interests. This is particularly true in energy, he says, because such a policy would force the Russians and their satellites to look to the world oil market. That additional pressure on the market, he adds, would aggravate economic conditions in the West. "Any policy that seeks to reduce the role of petroleum's access to energy at Soviet Union," says, "practically invites the Russians to the Persian Gulf and constitutes an added danger to our security and our welfare."

He says that the hope that the United States can outspend, outbuild and outresearch the Russians on military hardware and nuclear technology is both extremely costly and likely to create greater Soviet paranoia.

Curiously enough, American electoral politics is having a contradictory effect: exacerbating tensions with the Soviet Union, especially over Afghanistan, but pushing the United States back toward economic détente with the Russians.

# Meet Waits

# Kaufman



**Henry Kaufman**

In response to Mr. Kaufman's speech, stocks prices collapsed 18 points in two waves of selling. The critique, in fact, helped lay the way for the mid-March action that restored a sense of stability to financial markets and broke the

**New York Briefing**

In New York last week, in briefing for editors of The Washington Post and Newsweek magazine, Mr. Kaufman said the recession would last for the rest of the year and run its course, pretty much.

The bad news was this: Although no president should attempt to pump up the economy "because the risks are greater than at any other time in the postwar period," the almost precisely what is likely to happen.

Mr. Kaufman sees at least key underlying problems should be attacked in an integrated way. First, there is the unresolvable energy dilemma that has produced the current inflation-recession. Second, there is the dollar's fall.

But what is being generated in Washington is a "piecemeal" instead of a comprehensive approach as the nation gets caught in the swirl of a presidential election campaign. Thus, in just the last few weeks' time, he notes, interest have turned up again, "reflecting the talk in Washington about cuts."

A coordinated approach we deal with the right kind and ti of a tax cut, how to pay for gr military expenditures, and wha role of the dollar should be in national financing.

Despite economic shortcom at home, the United States st tempts to be "the military gu an" of the Western nations. other nations, Mr. Kaufman gests, either should contribute ly to the joint defense effort or more of the burdens of the intio nally money and credit prob "They have to do more, and I

on these issues," he says.

Inevitably, Mr. Kaufman is the next president, whoever it faces a "domestic financial fus- the form of the tremendous built up by consumers and busi- during the inflation of the last years.

Some consumers in the last months have held back on spend and have started to save money. Mr. Kaufman believes they soon be back in the housing n- keets, with mortgage rates c- modestly below historic peaks the business side, he says, "there-

as we go on into the 1980s."

—HOBART ROWE











# Valentine Helps Expos to Victory Over Cardinals

NEW YORK, July 11 (UPI) — The Expos scored on Ken Reitz's home run to lead a three-run victory over the Cardinals in a game that was a home run for the Expos.

Reitz, who had been hitting .300, hit a home run in the eighth inning to lead the Expos to a 3-1 victory over the Cardinals. The Expos' lead was extended in the ninth inning when Gary Carter grounded to the pitcher, who threw to first base to score Reitz. The Cardinals' only run came in the first inning when they scored on a sacrifice fly by Tim Lincecum.

The Expos' victory was their first since May 30, when they defeated the Cardinals 4-3. The Expos' record is now 10-10, while the Cardinals' record is 10-10.

The Expos' victory was a significant one for them, as they had been struggling in the National League East. The Cardinals, on the other hand, were in a better position.

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Elliott Maddox, New York's third baseman, shows a little of that old Mets' magic as he dives to stop a grounder and then lifts himself up to throw out Mike Easler of the Pirates at second base.

## Are They Still in the Race?

# Ready for That Old Mets' Magic

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, July 11 (NYT) — Hanging from the mezzanine behind the Pittsburgh Pirates dugout at Shea Stadium yesterday, a pink bedsheet with fancy blue lettering implored, "Let's See Some of That Old Mets' Magic." For a fourth-place team not yet at .500, the magic is not back. The standings are never kinder than the eye. But the important thing is that the faith is back. That the new owners will construct a true contender, not let the roster disintegrate, as the previous owners did.

Met fans who were waiting for a team to root for before they returned to Shea, as it did those 21,540 yesterday at an old-fashioned midweek-afternoon game that the Mets won, 2-0.

That faith also permeates the Met clubhouse, where the players know the owners care. And that faith has seeped into the visiting team's clubhouse at Shea. That was obvious when the Pirates manager, Chuck Tanner, was asked about the three-way National League East race that has only begun to build with the Montreal Expos, the Philadelphia Phillies and the Pirates.

"Will it," he was asked, "be three teams all the way?" Tanner replied, "I think it could be four teams."

"You mean the Mets can really get into the pennant race?" "I think they can be in it. They have good pitching. The team that gets the pitching and the defense will win it. And they have pitching now. They've come a long way because of that pitching. They have better pitching, better depth in the bullpen with Neil Allen there. Allen should have been on the all-star team. The way Steve Henderson's hitting, he should have been on the all-star team. There just wasn't any room. But they deserved to be there."

"But do the Mets have the lineup to be in the race?" "They don't have the power," Tanner said, "but they have the speed and they can score runs. They especially can score runs against the Pirates."

## Star Without Stage

Even in last place last year, the Mets had a respectable 8-10 win-loss record against the team that went on to win the World Series; this season the Mets hold a 5-3 edge. But when Tanner mentioned that "they don't have the power," he told the truth, which the Mets' new owners must be willing to acknowledge when Dave Winfield, the San Diego Padre slugger, emerges as a free agent after the season.

For several seasons, Winfield has been a star without a stage. And he desperately wants a stage. To create that stage, he needs the Mets as much as the Mets need him. Winfield will come high. In his contract negotiations with the Padres that are at an impasse, the 29-year-old outfielder has been asking a 10-year deal that, with cost-of-living escalation clauses, would approach \$20 million. But those numbers are always negotiable. And he might be willing to accept much less in return for the recognition that he would receive as the Met cleanup hitter.

Unlike last year, the Mets are an attractive team for a free agent to join, especially for a slugger who would supply the power they need to be true contenders.

The Mets, of course, are negotiating with another potential slugger, 18-year-old Darryl Strawberry, the No. 1 choice in the recent amateur draft. At only 180 pounds, the 6-foot-5-inch outfielder is skinny, but Joe Torre, the Met manager, sized him up recently when the team was in Los Angeles, where Strawberry lived.

"Give him a few years to fill out," Torre was saying yesterday, "and the kid will be 210."

# Panatta Upset in Davis Cup

From Agency Dispatches

ROME, July 11 — Adriano Panatta of Italy was upset today by Stefan Simonsson, 8-6, 1-6, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4 as Sweden evened his series with Italy in the European Zone A Davis Cup tennis final. Earlier, Corrado Barazzutti had beaten Kjell Johansson, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.

Simonsson, 20, ranked 83d in the world, had never before played Panatta. He was down, 4-1, in the first set but overcame early nerves to tease the Italian with looping serves and well-judged lobs to come back and take the set.

Johansson made many unforced errors, serving double faults in the gusty wind and frequently overbiting his returns beyond the baseline.

A sparse attendance reflected the reduction of interest following the withdrawal of Bjorn Borg from the Swedish side.

## Lost Without Borg

When the Wimbledon champion pulled out with a strained stomach muscle, even Sweden's nonplaying captain, Anders Sieghed, admitted that his weakened side had no hope against the experienced Italians.

In Bucharest, Czechoslovakia won the opening two singles matches to take a lead over Romania in their European Zone B final.

Ivan Lendl, 19, defeated Dimitir Haradza, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3, then Pavel Slozil, 21, beat Florin Segarceanu, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.

## Nastase Banned

Without Ilie Nastase, who was banned from Davis Cup play for 18 months by the International Tennis Federation because of his behavior in a Davis Cup match between Romania and England last month, the Romanians were no match for the talented young Czechs.

Czechoslovakia can clinch the best-of-five competition in tomorrow's doubles. That would move the Czechs into the interzone semifinals against Argentina.

# Assault Charges Brought Against Tiger Outfielder

CHICAGO, July 11 (UPI) — Al Cowens, an outfielder for the Detroit Tigers, has been ordered to surrender to law enforcement officials when the Tigers next come to Chicago to play the White Sox on Aug. 26.

On June 20, Cowens charged the mound in a game at Comiskey Park, apparently to even the score with Ed Farmer, the pitcher who broke Cowens' jaw with a pitch last season. Cowens hit a ground ball to shortstop but, rather than run to first, he raced to the mound and attacked Farmer, who had his back turned.

Both benches emptied and a brawl ensued. Cowens was suspended for seven games and Farmer vowed to place criminal charges.

City officials said yesterday that Bernard Carey, a state attorney, had sent letters to Bowie Kuhl, the baseball commissioner; Lee McPhail, president of the American League; and James Campbell, the Tigers' president and general manager, and Cowens saying that Cowens should surrender on battery charges stemming from the brawl.

## Belgian Wins 14th Stage

MONTPELLIER, France, July 11 (Reuters) — Ludo Peeters won today's 14th stage of the Tour de France bicycle race, a 189.5-kilometer (118-mile) ride from Lignas to Montpellier. Joop Zoetemelk retained the overall lead.



Ron Streck watches a birdie putt on the ninth green en route to taking the lead in the opening round of the Milwaukee Open.

# Streck Cards 7 Under Par For Milwaukee Golf Lead

MILWAUKEE, July 11 (UPI) — Ron Streck, seeking his second victory in four years on the PGA Tour, shot a 7-under-par 65 yesterday to take a one-stroke lead after the first round of the Milwaukee Open golf tournament.

Streck, whose only victory was in the 1978 Texas Open, birdied five straight holes in one stretch and shot a 31, 5-under-par on the front nine. The defending champion, Calvin Peete, was among five players tied at 66, while Mike Reid and Bill Kratzert were in a group at 67.

Johnny Miller, experimenting with a new cross-handed putting style, was tied with nine players at 68. Hale Irwin and Andy North were among 15 golfers at 69.

Eighty-nine golfers took advantage of the ideal conditions — sunbaked fairways, short rough and soft but fast greens — to shatter par on the wide-open, 7,010-yard Tuckaway Country Club course. And few seemed bothered by the 95-degree temperatures and high humidity.

Streck, who will be 26 next week, predicted he would remain in the chase — providing his hot putting game did not cool off.

"If I keep putting like I did today, I should do real well," he said. "Right now, I'm very happy with almost every phase of my game."

# Americans Sweep First 4 Places In 400-Meter Hurdles in Stuttgart

STUTTGART, West Germany, July 11 (AP) — Edwin Moses, running gingerly because of slippery conditions at Neckar Stadium, led a 1-2-3-4 U.S. sweep in the 400-meter intermediate hurdles tonight in an international track and field meet.

The victory was the 41st in a row in a final and the 48th overall, including semifinals and heats, for Moses, the world record holder.

"The track was very wet," said Moses, referring to the surface at 80,000-seat Neckar Stadium, where only a sparse crowd turned out because of an all-day rain that soaked the track and the seats. "It was very hard to get loose on a day like this."

Moses was timed in 48.62 seconds, slower than the world mark of 47.13 he set July 3 at Milan, but good considering the miserable weather.

James Walker, the runnerup to Moses in last month's U.S. Olympic trials at Eugene, Ore., again finished second, this time in 49.15. David Lee of Southern Illinois University, who tied for third place with Bart Williams in the trials, edged his teammate for third tonight. Lee was clocked in 49.65 and Williams in 49.77.

The meet was the first for the touring U.S. Olympic track and field team, which is not going to the Olympic Games in Moscow.

After the two-day meet in Stuttgart, the team will participate in meets in London on Sunday; Oslo on Tuesday and Philadelphia next Wednesday and Thursday.

# Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	12	11	.520	—
Philadelphia	12	11	.520	—
Pittsburgh	12	11	.520	—
New York	11	12	.476	1 1/2
St. Louis	11	12	.476	1 1/2

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	12	11	.520	—
Los Angeles	12	11	.520	—
San Francisco	11	12	.476	1 1/2
San Diego	11	12	.476	1 1/2

Transactions

CALIFORNIA ANGELS—Placed David Frost, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list, retroactive to July 5.

TORONTO BLUE JAYS—Placed the contract of Steve Brown, outfielder, from Syracuse of the International League. Confined Luis Lopez, pitcher, to Syracuse.

CHICAGO CUBS—Placed Kevin Jones, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Mike O'Berry, catcher, from Wichita of the American Association.

PITTSBURGH PIRATES—Placed Willie Stargell, first baseman, on the 15-day disabled list, retroactive to July 7. Recalled Vance Law, infielder, from Portland of the Pacific Coast League.

SAN DIEGO PADRES—Activated Randy Jones, pitcher. Optioned Dennis Blair, pitcher, to Hawaii of the Pacific Coast League.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

WASHINGTON BULLETS—Signed Rick Mahorn, center-forward.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

BUFFALO BILLS—Signed Ken Jones, offensive tackle. Announced the retirement of Dan Jolly, linebacker. Released Bill Merson, quarterback.

CHICAGO BEARS—Signed Otis Wilson, linebacker.

NEW ORLEANS SAINTS—Acquired Tommy Hart, defensive end, from the Chicago Bears.

NEW YORK JETS—Signed Jeff Dismore, tight end.

# WBC Light Middleweight Title Fight Hope, Mattioli Confident for Rematch

DON, July 11 (Reuters) — "I am sorry that he has suffered but I cannot afford to show Hope any pity," Mattioli said. "Boxing is a tough sport but I certainly will not be making his eye a special target. I will fight in my usual style."

"I am sure he is 100-percent fit, otherwise he would not be allowed in the ring. If he is not fully fit, he should stay at home because I am faster, stronger and punching harder than ever."

But Hope is equally determined to prove that his victory in Italy was not due to Mattioli's injury alone, as some critics have suggested.

"I have heard those remarks and they hurt," Hope said. "I am going to keep my eye. Mattioli has no excuses this time and when I batter him to defeat I will prove to the world that Maurice Hope is a great champion."

Hope's victory in Italy last year was his first since he was knocked out by Mike Baker, an American, in the first round of his first defense.

After that starring role it was said he had a displaced retina in his left eye.

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Maurice Hope

# Cowboys' Luster Gone, but Coach Landry Anxious to Get Going

DALLAS, July 11 (UPI) — This is to be a year of uncertainty for the normally rock solid member of the National Football League — the Dallas Cowboys.

This is the year of the great quarterback change and of the question marks written all over the defensive unit.

This is the year that the Cowboys have been picked to finish second, third, even fourth in a division that they have dominated for years.

But this is not the year that the team of NFL coaches will be discouraged. That year has not come along yet and it most likely never will.

"After you have been at it 20 years you learn that ups and downs are part of the game," Tom Landry said. "I've never once given up."

"But sometimes you don't know what is going to happen. Uncertainty makes for more enthusiasm."

"We'll have a struggle. People are ranking us second or third or whatever and they are saying we might not be a 500 club this year. They see what is obvious to everybody. We have key retirements and they think we may not be as strong."

"They may be right. But they may not be. In the past we knew we had a team that

could get to the Super Bowl and that could win the Super Bowl if things broke right for us. And there was almost no question about us making the playoffs. This year there are questions."

"But if we succeed we know we have accomplished something."

## Problems Not Lacking

The potential problems are many this season. Foremost in the public awareness, of course, is the retirement of the perennial hero, Roger Staubach, and the promotion of Danny White to the job of No. 1 quarterback.

But of even more concern to Landry is the club's defense, a unit that struggled throughout 1979. Cliff Harris, a free safety, has retired. The defensive backfield is dotted with players who are trying to come back from injury. And the linebacking corps needs bolstering.

Even though the defensive line of Randy White, Harvey Martin, John Dutton and Ed Jones has the potential to be extraordinary — it still must show that it can jell as a group.

With all that in mind Landry has chosen to devote the majority of his time during training camp to the defense. The offensive coordinator, Danny Reeves, will take over the play calling in exhibition games and may even continue it when the regular season opens in Washington on Sept. 8.

## Plans for Defense

"I think the defense is where most of our problems are," Landry said. "Except for Roger, our offense is intact. And we've been one of the top offensive teams for years. We are solid in every position."

"But on defense we have a lot of changes taking place and this is where I want to work. We just want to become a more solid defensive team. We didn't play all that bad on defense last year, but when you consider

the level we want to be on it wasn't what we expected it to be. We expect to be one of the two or three best in the league."

"This [concentration on defense] means quite a change for me. I'll be in meetings and will be in the workouts. This is no criticism of our defensive coaches. We just want to work together to make our defensive team solid."

Because Landry is known as such an innovator, there has been at least mild speculation that some sort of drastic alteration would be made in the club's defensive scheme this year.

"No," he said. "We just want to play better."

## Matter of Timing

There are those who also speculate that this anticipated challenge comes just at the right time for Landry, who suffered through a disappointing season in 1979.

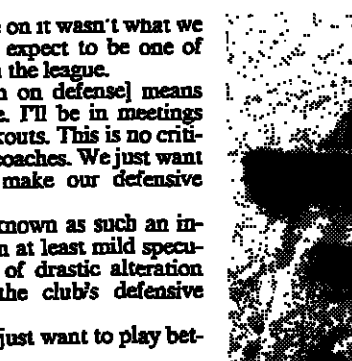
Injuries plagued the team from the start and as a result the defense had its problems. Landry found himself forced to dismiss linebacker Thomas Henderson from the team and the Cowboys were summarily knocked out of the playoffs by the Los Angeles Rams — a team they had kicked around more often than not the past few years.

"There have been a lot of seasons worse than last year," Landry said. "But I guess the reason it was disappointing to me was that I thought we had a good chance to come back into the Super Bowl last year and win it."

"There were a lot of negative things and when you sum them all out they caused us problems."

But all of that might as well be 1,000 years ago. This is a new season and in Landry's mind it has already started on a good note with the return of Ed Jones, a defensive end, from his one-year boxing hiatus.

"I think that [the signing of Jones to a



Tom Landry

new contract] was a tremendous relief," Landry said. "It was particularly good for Ed to get the contract finalized and begin re-establishing himself the way he was before. After all he had quit football and it will take some work to get back in it."

With a new quarterback and the defensive realignments facing them, the Cowboys are certainly not a cinch for success this year. But Landry feels the groundwork laid down during the past two decades will prevent Dallas from making much of a slide.



